November 2022

Source Communities and Inter-Provincial Employment in Atlantic Canada:

Examining Economic Dependencies on Employment-Related Geographical Mobility (E-RGM) in Parker's Cove, NL and New Waterford, NS

L. Butters, H. Hall and K. Vodden

Memorial University of Newfoundland

Source Communities and Inter-Provincial Employment in Atlantic Canada: Examining Economic Dependencies on Employment-Related Geographical Mobility (E-RGM) in Parker's Cove, Newfoundland and Labrador and New Waterford, Nova Scotia

Final Report

Parker's Cove, NL (2017)

Authors: L. Butters, H. Hall and K. Vodden with D. Lionais, S. Burns, R. Kanyangarara, M. Sanchez, and J. Lawlor

Recommended Citation: Butters et al. (2022). Source Communities and Inter-Provincial Employment in Eastern Canada: Examining Economic Dependencies on Employment-Related Geographical Mobility (E-RGM) in Parker's Cove, Newfoundland and Labrador and New Waterford, Nova Scotia. Report to the The Harris Centre – Applied Research Fund, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Acknowledgements

Thank you to the town of Parker's Cove, their Mayor, Harold Murphy, and Town Council for their participation and enthusiasm for the study. Thanks are also due to the community of New Waterford for their participation.

Thank you to all the researchers involved in putting this study together, including Heather Hall, Doug Lionais, Doug May, and Kelly Vodden (co-investigators), and Leanna Butters, Julia Lawler, Mayra Sanchez, Rumbidzai Kanyangarara, and Samantha Burns (research assistants).

We also want to thank the following people for their assistance and input during our proposal and survey development: Michael Haan, Alvin Simms, Paul Parsons, Robert Reid, Joseph Joy, and Joshua Barrett. Finally, thank you to ACOA for the valuable information they provided regarding interprovincial employment dependencies to help move our project forward.

We want to thank the Harris Centre, through the Applied Research Fund (ARF), for their generous funding. Without it, the completion of this project would not have been possible. This project was also funded by The On the Move Partnership. The On the Move Partnership: Employment-Related Geographical Mobility in the Canadian Context is a project of the SafetyNet Centre for Occupational Health & Safety Research at Memorial University On the Move is supported by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council through its Partnership Grants funding opportunity (Appl ID 895-2011-1019), InnovateNL, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Canada Foundation for Innovation, and numerous university and community partners in Canada and elsewhere.

Executive Summary

In Eastern Canada, a significant portion of the working-age population engages, or has engaged, with employment-related geographical mobility (E-RGM), including fly-in/fly-out (FIFO) and drive-in/drive-out (DIDO) work arrangements. Many of these individuals are employed at resource development projects and commute, on rotation, between their place of work (host community) and their permanent place of residence (source community). This report examines findings from a research project conducted in two Eastern Canadian source communities: Parker's Cove, NL and New Waterford, NS. Over the last decade, both communities have been highly dependent on E-RGM, especially FIFO. This study examines the spending habits of mobile workers in order to better understand how these source communities have been impacted by E-RGM economically.

Existing literature states that source communities typically benefit from mobile employment through taxation (e.g. property taxes) and local spending by mobile workers, who tend to have greater earnings on average than workers employed locally. However, findings from this study suggest that the extent to which source communities see the economic benefits of FIFO is context specific. In Parker's Cove, which has few businesses, mobile workers were more likely to spend their money in regional centres, like Marystown, or in larger urban centres, like St. John's. As such, the ability of rural source communities to capture the economic benefits of FIFO may depend on the amenities and services available in these communities. The items on which mobile workers spent their money and the locations where they spent it demonstrated more variation than local workers. As such, this study found that the economic benefits of mobile worker spending, in the case of Parker's Cove in particular, often spread beyond their source community.

In addition, results from this study indicate that common perceptions about the ability and tendency of mobile workers to spend money on big-ticket purchases are not applicable generally. For instance, mobile worker households in Parker's Cove were not more likely to make big-ticket purchases than local worker households. Results suggest that spending is greater among mobile worker households, however, in categories such as food and non-alcoholic beverages.

Overall, this study sheds light on the spending habits of mobile workers and the economic opportunities and challenges rural source communities face related to mobile employment. Findings here contribute to existing literature on the socio-economic impacts of E-RGM in source communities and may be relevant to other source communities in Canada and globally.

Glossary and Acronyms

CB: Cape Breton
CM: Community member (not directly related to mobile work and not a key informant)
BIBO: Bus-in/bus-out
DIDO: Drive-in/drive-out
E-RGM: Employment-related geographical mobility
FIFO: Fly-in/fly-out
IJE: Interjurisdictional employment
IPE: Interprovincial employment
KI: Key informant
MW: Mobile worker
NL: Newfoundland and Labrador
NS: Nova Scotia
OTM: On the Move
WF: Worker family

Introduction

Employment-related geographical mobility (E-RGM), or mobile work, involves the movement of individuals for work. It includes travel by plane, boat, train, and car and encompasses movement across borders – national, provincial, regional, and local. E-RGM also includes employment in mobile workplaces, such as cargo ships, and employment in multiple workplaces, such as homecare work (Newhook et al., 2011). Within the study of E-RGM, long-distance commuting (LDC) arrangements have received significant attention and have been defined in different ways. Fly-in/fly-out (FIFO) is one example of LDC that involves the movement of workers to and from their place of employment by airplane. Others include drive-in/drive-out (DIDO), or movement by car, and bus-in/bus-out (BIBO), or movement by bus. LDC has been defined in numerous ways, often depending on the location(s) of study. A recent Canadian analysis of 2016 data refers to long daily commutes as lasting 60 minutes or more (Yaropud et al. 2019), for instance. In contrast, Öhman and Lindgren (2003) define LDC as workers being employed away from their home community by a distance of 200 km or more (generally not allowing for daily commuting). This study defines LDC as daily commutes of 200 km or more daily and includes rotational work.

Research demonstrates that LDC E-RGM presents both socio-economic challenges and opportunities for the communities where it is present, including source, host, and hub communities, as well as compound community types like source-hub and SOHO (source-host) communities (Butters, 2020; Schmidt, 2015; Sandow, 2013; Ryser et al., 2016; Vodden & Hall, 2016). Patterns have emerged in the literature that show host communities are often challenged by the presence E-RGM due to a lack of local spending and infrastructure degradation, among others (Finnegan & Jacobs, 2015). Conversely, source communities are thought to benefit from E-RGM. This is because E-RGM allows workers to reside in their preferred home communities, including rural communities that have limited local employment opportunities (Storey, 2010). It has been suggested that source communities may also benefit from E-RGM economically because the wages of mobile workers are spent at home (Vodden & Hall, 2016; Storey, 2010; Aroca and Atezina, 2011; Barrett, 2017). However, it is unclear to what extent rural source communities, particularly those lacking in amenities and services, are able to capture the economic benefits of E-RGM.

This report presents findings of a joint study of Parker's Cove in Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) and New Waterford in Cape Breton (CB), Nova Scotia (NS). The purpose of this study was to explore the economic impacts of E-RGM in rural source communities with high economic dependence on interprovincial employment (IPE), particularly FIFO work. Conducted in 2016-17, this study used door-to-door surveys and semi-structured interviews to identify the spending habits of both mobile and local workers in these communities with the goal of highlighting similarities and differences in the spending patterns of these workers. The objectives of this study were to:

1) Assess how long-distance commuting (LDC) impacts the local economy of source communities in Atlantic Canada with high levels of LDC;
2) Examine how these impacts have changed over the 2006-2016 period; and
3) Explore planning and policy options for economic development in LDC-dependent source communities and regions.

While patterns have emerged in existing literature regarding community types and the impacts of E-RGM, findings from this study suggest that the extent to which source communities benefit economically from E-RGM may actually be context-specific. More specifically, the availability of retail stores, services, and amenities in a source community may impact the willingness or ability of mobile workers to spend money in that community. In some cases, rural source communities without amenities and services may see fewer economic benefits of E-RGM than communities with more developed commercial and service sectors. Overall, this study sheds light on the spending habits of mobile workers and the economic opportunities and challenges rural source communities face related to mobile employment.

Project Background/Literature Review

Employment-related Geographical Mobility in Atlantic Canada

Employment-related geographical mobility (E-RGM), or mobile work, involves the movement of individuals for work. It includes travel by plane, boat, train, and car and encompasses movement across borders – national, provincial, regional, and local. E-RGM also includes employment in mobile workplaces, such as transport trucks, and employment in multiple workplaces, as with homecare work (Newhook et al., 2011). Within the study of E-RGM, much research has explored long-distance commuting (LDC) arrangements. Taking into account the definitions of LDC discussed above, in this study we defined commutes of 200 km or more (which will also therefore exceed the 60-minute driving commute threshold used by Statistics Canada) and outside of the Burin Peninsula region as LDC, referred to throughout this report as "mobile work". We acknowledge that workers may also be highly mobile in other ways on the job (such as delivery or taxi drivers working within a community or region) but focus here on LDC as a particular form of E-RGM.

Due to persistently weak labour markets, Atlantic Canada has becoming increasingly dependent on mobile work, and more specifically LDC, especially to the oil sands in Northern Alberta. Data from the Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database (CEEDD) show that flows from Atlantic Canada to Alberta grew from 2006 to 2008, when they peaked at 32,377 employees (Lionais et al. 2020). Within Atlantic Canada, NL and CB in NS saw the highest percentage of their employed labour force traveling to Alberta (6.7% and 6.5%, respectively) (Lionais et al. 2020). NL accounted for over 40% of Atlantic Canadian mobile workers in Alberta between 2006 and 2011 and has a long history of people "going away to work" (Lionais et al. 2020, Storey, 2010, p. 1173). In 2012, it was estimated that 7.9% of the NL labour force was comprised of interjurisdictional employees (individuals who live in one province or territory and work in another, see Neil & Neis, 2020), totaling 20,438 employees (Long, 2016). This made NL the province with the largest percentage of interjurisdictional employees in Atlantic Canada (Long, 2016). The number of interjurisdictional employees peaked in 2008 with 31,000 (12%) workers (Macdonald Hewitt, Haan & Neis, 2018), but remained high at 17,140 individuals (7.2% of total employees) in 2018 (Statistics Canada, 2022). Alberta has been the most common destination for NL workers engaged in interjurisdictional employment (IJE), followed by Ontario (Statistics Canada, 2022). Though less research has been conducted in this region, Cape Breton (CB) represented 41-45% of the total interjurisdictional employees in Nova Scotia between 2006 and 2011, despite making up only 15%

of the total population of the province (Lionais et al. 2020). As such, the region is also considered highly dependent on interjurisdictional E-RGM.

Mobile workers in NL and CB may participate in various forms of LDC, including Fly-in/Fly-out (FIFO), Drive-in/Drive-out (DIDO), and/or Bus-in/Bus-out (BIBO) arrangements, depending on where, and by whom, they are employed. LDC may also involving a combination of commuting arrangements. For instance, some workers in NL will utilize the ferry system to engage in DIDO and BIBO both within and outside the province (Roseman, 2020). It is important to note that data on IJE in Canada tends to be more readily available for study than data on intra-provincial commuting. IJE, for instance, is captured through the Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database (CEEDD) using T1 returns and T4 Statements of Renumeration (Neil & Neis, 2020). This report offers a glimpse into the diversity of both inter- and intra-provincial E-RGM trends originating in the Burin Region, addressing a gap in knowledge especially around intra-provincial E-RGM.

FIFO operations

Fly-in/Fly-out (FIFO) sees workers move to and from their place of employment by airplane. Workers operate on roster (or rotational) schedules (for example working 20 days and off 10 days) and spend fixed periods of time in their source (home) communities and host (work) communities (Storey, 2010). Resource projects in many countries, including Australia and Canada, use FIFO arrangements. This is in large part due to a lack of government and company support for creating single industry towns or traditional company towns, wherein communities were developed to service a resource project such as a mine (Markey, Storey & Heisler, 2011). From an industry perspective, FIFO is seen as a more cost-effective alternative to developing and decommissioning company towns (Storey, 2001; Vodden & Hall, 2016). FIFO may also be more attractive to workers compared to relocating to remote resource towns.

While FIFO is a common arrangement for out of province workers, FIFO workers have been found to commute intraprovincially as well. For instance, in 2016, FIFO workers residing in NL commuted via the Deer Lake Airport to construction and resource extraction projects in Labrador (Butters, 2020). Though less research on E-RGM has been conducted in CB, the majority of research has focused on the presence and impacts of FIFO due to the noted dependency of residents on FIFO employment (Lionais et al. 2020). Despite economic downturns, FIFO operations continue to employ workers throughout Atlantic Canada and studies have found that these workers live in communities of all sizes, including rural source communities and more urban centres (Barrett, 2017; Butters, 2020; Butters et al. 2019a; Butters et al. 2019b).

DIDO & BIBO operations

Drive-in/Drive-out (DIDO) involves the movement of workers to and from their place of employment by car. DIDO includes shorter daily commutes and LDC (Barrett, 2017). LDC DIDO arrangements are characterized by travel to a remote work location, company provisioning of accommodations and/or goods, and employment on a roster-based work schedule (Perkins, 2012). Freshwater (2008, 2011) found that residents of rural NL commute between 5 and 135 kilometers daily, though residents employed in NL's industrial sector are more likely to commute over 50 km per day (Barrett, 2017). In NL, Barrett (2017), Hall (2016) and Barber (2016) note that workers commute daily by car to projects that include Vale's nickel processing facility in Long Harbour and the Bull Arm project near Sunnyside.

Bus-in/Bus-out (BIBO) involves the movement of workers to and from their place of work by bus. BIBO arrangements have received relatively little academic attention when compared to FIFO and DIDO; however, it seems that BIBO is used to transport employees to and from remote worksites or worksites that have restricted public access. In NL, BIBO operations have been used by industrial projects in the Clarenville-Isthmus region, Long Harbour, Happy Valley-Goose Bay and, at one time, in Buchans (Hall et al. 2020, Butters et al. 2019a, Butters et al. 2019b, CBC 2013).

The Community Impacts of E-RGM

E-RGM impacts all of the communities with which it is associated, including host (work), source (home), and hub (stop-over) communities, as well as compound community types such as source-hub and SOHO (source-host) communities (Vodden & Hall, 2016). The impact of E-RGM on these community types vary because of the differing relationship each community type has to E-RGM. FIFO host communities, for instance, can benefit socially from an influx of new talent; however, these benefits may be coupled with economic costs which Storey (2010; 2014) calls fly-over and fly-through effects. Fly-over effects see potential economic gains from resource projects leave the region in which they are situated due to non-local hiring and non-local spending. Fly-through effects describe the added cost of accommodating mobile workers with little to no compensation or benefits for host communities. By extension, it has been suggested that source communities may see economic benefits due to local spending by FIFO and DIDO residents, whose incomes may be higher than locally-employed residents (Vodden & Hall, 2016; Storey, 2010; Aroca & Atezina, 2011; McKenzie, Haslam McKenzie & Hoath, 2014; Barrett, 2017). However, these communities may also experience human capital losses due to residents being away for significant periods of time or commuting long distances on a daily basis (Schmidt, 2015; Storey, 2010; Barrett, 2017). FIFO hub communities may see increased airport traffic due to use by FIFO workers. If a hub community is also a place of permanent residence for mobile workers (a source-hub community), it may also see economic benefits and social costs, like source communities (Butters, 2020; Vodden & Hall, 2016). Other compound community types like SOHO communities may see the challenges and opportunities presented to source and host communities combined.

The Economic Impacts of E-RGM in Source Communities

This study sought to identify how mobile workers spend their money in rural source communities. There has been a trend, especially in the Atlantic provinces, to go west for work and maintain a place of residence “back home”. Some studies have shown that mobile workers tend to spend the majority of their money where they permanently reside (Aroca & Atienza, 2008; Shrimpton & Storey, 2001). This means that, despite having jobs elsewhere, their incomes continue to benefit their source communities. Storey (2010) posits that, due to NL’s high number of mobile workers, “[income] flows from outside the province associated with commute work are therefore essential in helping to sustain the local economy” (p. 1174). He also adds that FIFO income opportunities have the potential to help support the economies of rural communities that have experienced job losses in Atlantic Canada. However, as Storey and Hall (2018) caution, this can create a new type of single industry town that is dependent on a major industry but located at a distance, which is especially problematic during a downturn or economic bust.

Australia and Canada are comparable with regards to LDC and its impacts, as resource landscapes involving combinations of source, host, and hub communities have emerged in both (Storey 2018). This makes the Australian context a useful comparison to Canadian remittance economies. McKenzie, Haslam McKenzie and Hoath (2014) state that, in their analysis of two FIFO source communities in Australia, there was a high "economic benefit of mining income flowing into source communities", further elaborating that "FIFO effectively expands the opportunity to access a wider range of jobs, experience and career pathways than would be possible from the local economy" (p. 437).

Although E-RGM contributes significantly to Canada's GDP, there is a lack of research that details spending patterns and impacts on local source communities (Lionais et al. 2020, Barrett & Khattab, 2016). There have been few formal studies of commute work effects on source communities, but anecdotal and visual evidence of big-ticket item spending by mobile worker households have been recorded (Barrett, 2017; Butters, 2018). There are also public assumptions that mobile workers tend to earn more money and spend more, as a result, that have not been examined for their validity in specific NL contexts (Butters, 2018; McKenzie et al. 2014). This report aims to help fill this gap by examining how FIFO work has contributed to the economies of two rural FIFO-dependent communities in Atlantic Canada: Parker's Cove, NL and New Waterford, NS.

Research Methodology and Approach

Case Study Rationale

Previous studies have identified NL and CB as highly dependent on E-RGM, especially FIFO, and have suggested that mobile workers typically have higher incomes than other residents of their source communities who are employed locally. However, the extent to which source communities capture economic benefits from FIFO, such as through local spending, is not well-documented. In this study, we examine how mobile workers spend money in their source communities and identify motivations behind these spending decisions, including why they do, or do not, spend money locally. The spending habits of mobile worker households are also compared with the spending habits of non-mobile worker households within each case study community.

Case studies are an in-depth research approach using interviews and various other techniques, often qualitative, to gather data through different research instruments (Berg & Lune, 2012). Case studies provide answers to questions of "how" and "why" certain social phenomena happen, including small group behavior, neighborhood change, and organizational processes, among others. They can also help the researcher grasp a deeper understanding on "meaningful characteristics of a real-life events" (Yin, 2009, p. 4). The case study approach was adopted for this study to help illustrate Atlantic Canada's mobile-work patterns and explore how mobility influences spending in workers' source communities. Two case studies were selected for this research: Parker's Cove in the Burin Peninsula, Southeast Newfoundland (Figure 1) and New Waterford in Cape Breton Island, East Nova Scotia (Figure 2).

Parker's Cove, NL

Parker's Cove is a rural community located on the Burin Peninsula of NL in an inlet of Placentia Bay. The local area is known as Placentia Bay West. The community is located 40 kilometres north of the regional centre of Marystown and just over 100 kilometres from the TransCanada Highway connecting the region to the remainder of the province. The community began as a site of winter homes, where residents of Placentia Bay fishing communities accessed timber and freshwater resources. During the 1960s the community became a destination and connection point for a number of resettled communities from western Placentia Bay, while employment began to shift to employment in the offshore and Labrador fishery and mobile work in construction from the 1940s to 1980s (Parker's Cove Recreation Commission, 2010).

Figure 1: Burin Peninsula, NL

After the collapse of the cod fishery due to the 1992 moratorium, many residents of the Burin Peninsula turned to IJE an alternate employment option. Barber & Breslin (2020) suggest that the Peninsula became a target source region for mobile labour due to the presence of a surplus of qualified labour (Barber & Breslin, 2020). By 2009 18.7% of the region's resident labour force (Census division 2) was employed outside of NL, falling to 16% in 2012 (Messacar, 2016).

At the local level, analysis suggests an average of 31.5% of the labour force was engaged in IJE in Local Area 18: Placentia Bay West Centre over the 10-year period 2005-14[1]. The peak of IJE in Placentia Bay West Centre was 38.3% in 2008 (Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency, Department of Finance, 2017). This makes Placentia Bay West Centre, of which Parker's Cove is a part, among the most dependent local areas in the province on IJE. Research has suggested the Burin Peninsula may be experiencing economic dependency that is typically experienced by single-industry towns, but in this case "dependence at a distance" (Barber & Breslin, 2020; Storey and Hall, 2018).

At a forum on housing and the mobile workforce hosted by the *On the Move Partnership* in 2016, the Mayor of Parker's Cove, Harold Murphy, provided an account of the role mobile work played in the community. Murphy believed that an increased number of residents of Parker's Cove began engaging with mobile work in the early 2000s, due to a lack of local employment opportunities and the draw of higher-than-local earnings (Butters et al., 2016). Young tradespeople, for example, were more likely to find work outside of the region than within it. An Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP) prepared by the Town suggested that 53.4% of the total 310 residents were employed in other parts of Canada, with 46.5% employed in the Alberta oilsands (Parker's Cove Recreation Commission,

---

1 Includes Baine Harbour, Boat Harbour, Brookside, Monkstown, Parkers Cove, Petit Forte, Red Harbour, Rushoon and South East Bight (Community Accounts, 2020).

2010). The Plan authors add that the shift from work in offshore fishing and railway construction to employment in the oil sands began in the 1990s, along with work in the province's offshore oil industry (Parker's Cove Recreation Commission, 2010). Mayor Murphy estimated that that number had increased to as high as 70% of residents that were part of the mobile workforce in 2015 (Butters et al., 2016).

At the same forum, Murphy discussed economic impacts and how FIFO work had reduced the availability of maintenance workers and volunteers in the community. Building on the impacts noted by Murphy and a limited number of previous studies of E-RGM and source communities conducted in Atlantic Canada, this study was designed to identify differences in spending habits, service use, housing, incomes, and social engagement between mobile and non-mobile workers and to examine further widespread but under researched assumptions about the economic impacts of (and responses to) ERGM in rural NL. Considerable research for the *On the Move Partnership* had already been conducted in the Burin region, making it natural choice for additional collaborative research.

New Waterford

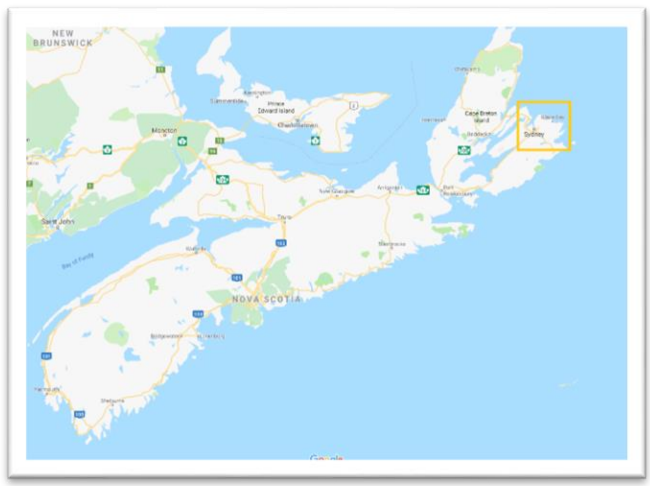

Figure 2: New Waterford, Nova Scotia

New Waterford is a community located in Cape Breton, NS. As mentioned earlier, Cape Breton is considered highly dependent on E-RGM, particularly for work in the Northern Alberta oil sands (Lionais et al., 2020). Reports note that workers from the region have been travelling to and from the oil sands for over 25 years and that the oil sands "have become the default career plan" for many young people (Armstrong, 2006; Lionais, 2016). New Waterford, by extension, is considered a source community for mobile workers. The town has a long history of seeing residents, predominantly men, "chasing" big construction projects around the country due to limited jobs in the local areas. New Waterford was selected as a case study based on previous research where respondents indicated a prevalence of mobile workers in the community (Lionas, 2004). New Waterford is also a former mining town that has not experienced any significant recovery, unlike similar towns such as Glace Bay which adapted through the opening of call centres and out-migration (Lionais, 2004). As such, New Waterford, like Parker's Cove, may be home to a surplus of qualified trades workers who choose to work away.

Census Design and Delivery

Survey Design

The survey tool used for this study was comprised of seven parts and took approximately 30 minutes to complete. Part A, *Household & Employment Information,* was designed to collect data that would help the research team establishing trends, for example, between place of residence and local and mobile work patterns. Part B, *Household Spending,* included questions about sustenance, recreational expenses, donations, and big-ticket item purchases. Part C, *Services,* asked participants about location of basic services that they receive such as banking, insurance, and healthcare. Part D, *Housing,* was designed to learn more about residents' living arrangements. For example, Part D asked respondents whether they rented or owned their homes, their place of permanent residence, what fees and taxes they pay, and how many years they had lived at their current place of residence. Part E, *Income*, asked respondent to identify their earnings from local and/or mobile work or other sources. Part F, *Social Engagement,* asked respondents to identify the nature and location of their community involvement, such as volunteering and attending church; and Part G, *Demographic Information*, included questions about age, gender, and marital status. A copy of the survey tool is provided in Appendix A.

Parker's Cove

A door-to-door census was conducted in Parker's Cove in May 2017. The survey population was determined in consultation with the Town of Parker's Cove and included all homes in the community that were not vacant (i.e., had a permanent resident present in the home as of May 2017). According to the 2016 census, Parker's Cove had a population 248, with 127 dwellings, of which only 103 were occupied. A paper survey was distributed in person to all 103 homes in the community. Surveys were collected in-person by a research assistant and participants were also given the option of returning surveys by pre-paid envelope. A total of 39 completed surveys were returned, for a response rate of 37.8%. The small size of Parker's Cove allowed the researcher conducting the survey to build a strong rapport with many in the community. This may have played a role in our relatively high response rate for the surveys.

New Waterford

In New Waterford, a paper survey was distributed to 137 homes in the community (out of 2,535 possible civic addresses). Fieldwork was conducted in November-December 2017 and January 2018. A random sample of households were chosen using a stratified method using civic addresses obtained from the Cape Breton Regional Municipality (CBRM). Sampling was completed in a two-step process. First, a random sample of streets was selected (first strata). Then, a random sample of households (second strata) was selected on each street. This sample selection was completed in batches so that if the desired sample was not reached after completing the first batch, the second batch could be used. Each batch had to be completed in order to maintain the randomness of the sample. Both batches in this sample selection where completed. Each household selected was contacted up to three times. In the end only 12 completed surveys were returned, making the response rate 8.75%. Due to budgetary constraints and limitations in finding student assistants, a third batch was not considered. New Waterford had a higher age profile, and residents were more hesitant to fill out surveys and informed consent forms. This may have played a role in the lower response rate.

Interviews

In addition to the door-to-door surveys, in-depth interviews were conducted in Parker's Cove and the Burin Peninsula region, where key informants were asked to elaborate on their experiences and/or knowledge of mobile work, daily behaviors, spending habits, family mobility, and perception of family life. These were conducted in conjunction with the larger *On the Move Partnership* project. Some interview responses have been included in this report to elaborate on survey data and provide richer explanations of the responses. Copies of the interview guides are included in Appendices B and C.

Analysis

Data collected from the survey were analyzed using Microsoft Excel, which allowed research assistants to generate descriptive statistics and visual tables and graphs. Data were cross-tabulated to identify spending by mobile workers and compare spending patterns with local workers. Due to the small sample size, analysis was limited to descriptive statistics. Where appropriate, figures have been included in the findings to illustrate comparable trends between New Waterford and Parker's Cove. Interview data were coded thematically by *On the Move Partnership* research assistants using Nvivo coding software.

Limitations

While the response rate in Parker's Cove was strong, the response rate in New Waterford was not. As a result, this study was unable to draw conclusions about the incidence of mobile work in New Waterford. Due to the small sample size obtained, it is also difficult to calculate many of the spending pattern differences between households with mobile workers versus households without mobile workers, particularly in New Waterford. As such, the data from New Waterford is used only to compare with or comment on findings in Parker's Cove, as appropriate.

Another limitation with regards to the survey is that respondents may have under-reported their alcohol spending, gambling, games, and VLT slot use due to social desirability bias. As with all surveys there is also a risk that, no matter how carefully designed, survey questions may be interpreted differently by different respondents and therefore lead to inconsistencies. Further, we recognize these results represent only the study communities and cannot be widely generalized. Instead, our findings offer insights and raise questions for further investigation.

Finally, the results are relevant for a particular timeframe. This included the presence of several large construction projects in the province that had brought workers home from other provinces. At the same time factors such as completion of the construction of the Hebron oil platform at Bull Arm and of Vale's multibillion-dollar hydromet processing plant at Long Harbour, for example, may have increased caution and reduced spending by some mobile worker households. This was coupled by a downturn in the oil and gas and mining sectors following the 2008 recession and a massive wildlife in the Fort McMurray region in May 2016 that displaced residents and workers.

Clearances

Ethics clearance for this project was approved through all relevant research ethics boards: Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland and Cape Breton University. Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland Ethics was approved January 2017, Ref: 201720171231. Cape Breton University Ethics was approved February 2017, Ref: 1617-071.

Findings

I. Household Characteristics and Employment Information

Household Employment Characteristics

In Parker's Cove, of the 39 households that participated in the study, 21 (53.8%) identified as households with one or more mobile worker residents who were currently employed or employed within the last 12 months (hereafter referred to as mobile worker households) (see Table 1, Appendix D). These households had one or more resident employed elsewhere in NL (200 km or more commute daily, 100 km each direction) and/or in other Canadian provinces and territories. No mobile workers were reported as being employed outside of Canada. Three additional households indicated that residents were unemployed (retired or injured) but had previously worked in Labrador and Iqaluit (FIFO). Thus, 61.5% of participating households reported having seen employment and earnings from mobile work presently and/or in the past.

Of the 21 participating households with one or more mobile workers, nine of these (42.9%) had only one worker (the mobile worker) in the household. Of these, four were single individuals, while in five of these households the mobile worker supported others (in two cases a mobile husband financially supporting a wife and two dependent children, one a husband working and wife unemployed/unspecified, and in two cases mobile sons living with two unemployed/unspecified, presumably retired parents 64+ years of age). Another nine households (42.9% of mobile households) were home to two working individuals, including three households with a male mobile worker and female local worker, one household with a male local worker and a female mobile spouse, as well as two households with a male mobile spouse and female spouse employed as local worker supporting dependent children and in one case a parent as well. The remaining three mobile worker households included a couple who were both mobile workers within NL, a father/daughter household with the father recently working in Alberta while the daughter worked locally, and finally a household with working father (mobile), unemployed wife and local/self-employed son. Of the remaining three mobile worker households, two were home to four workers each, both with a working father (mobile) and mother (local) along with working sons (one local, one mobile in one case and both mobile in the other), thus with multiple generations (father and sons) of mobile workers living within the same household. The final mobile worker household was home to a working (mobile) father, two sons working locally and an unemployed/unspecified wife/mother. In total these 21 mobile worker households were home to 36 workers – 24 working in mobile occupations and 12 working locally, totalling 80% of all 45 workers captured within the survey.

Only 12.8% of respondents identified as local worker households (five households), with all working residents in these households (nine workers, 20% of total employed individuals) working in locations less than 100 km from Parker's Cove. These worker households, included two with three residents a mother, father and dependent (both male and female partners working locally in both cases, in one case a son also working locally in the fishing industry), and two couples with the male partners being retired/not employed/unspecified and females who work in homecare and customer service).

In addition, 33.3% of respondents were 'not specified/not employed' (hereafter referred to as unspecified worker households). Members of these 13 households indicated that they were not employed within the last 12 months. Of these 13, four (30.8%) indicated that they were retired while the remaining households did not specify why there were not employed. It is worth noting that three of those no longer working also had a history of mobile work in the past, indicating, in two cases, that they were retired but had worked out of province during their careers or experienced an injury (1) during their work away from home that prohibited them from continuing in their mobile occupations. New Waterford had a larger percentage (50.0%) of 'not specified/not employed' worker households, followed by those locally employed (33.0%), and those participating in mobile work (16.7%).

Most mobile workers in Parker's Cove were employed full-time (87.5%). The remaining mobile workers were employed seasonally (8.3%) or unspecified (4.2%) Fewer local workers (57.1%) were employed full-time. Other local workers indicated their employment as seasonal (23.8%), part-time (4.8%), permanent (4.8%), or not specified (9.5%). In New Waterford, all mobile worker households reported being employed in a full-time job, while 45.5% of local worker households reported working full time, 27.3% reported working part time and 27.3% did not specify (see Table 3, Appendix D).

Other Household Characteristics

Of the 39 household members who completed the survey on behalf of their households, 19 were women. Men completed the survey most often among mobile worker households (66.7%) while women completed the survey most often among local (80.0%) and unspecified (61.5%) worker households. Among the 45 total workers within all households, 16 (35.6%) of total were female but only three of 24 mobile workers (12.5%) identified as female (a safety engineer, housekeeping/camp attendant, and carpenter/welder). Of the remaining 13 local female workers, most worked in home care, followed by food or customer service/retail, education, and one as dockside inspector.

Respondent households in Parker's Cove included the following types of family arrangements: couples with no dependent children (33.3%) and couples with dependent children under 25 (25.6%), single persons (17.9%), single parents (5.1%), couples with additional dependent persons other than children (5.1%), and those who indicated other (10.3%) or unspecified (2.0%). Age-related data was collected only from those who completed the survey (they were not asked to provide the ages of their household members). Of the 39 respondents, most were over the age of 40 (76.9%). More specifically, 31% were aged 40-54, 28% were aged 55-64 and 18% were over the age of 64. Another 8% each were under 20 years of age, 20-29, or 30-39. All respondents from local worker households were over 40 years of age. Most respondents from mobile worker households were also over the age of 40 (61.9%); however, of the 24% of respondents that were 39 years of age or younger, 88.9% lived in mobile worker households. This suggests that the majority of younger families captured in our survey were supported financially by mobile work.

Mobile worker households included a slightly higher percentage of couples with dependent children (42.9%) than local worker households (40.0%). Of the unspecified / not employed worker households only 7.6% were couples with dependent children. Local worker households were also more likely to be couples with additional dependent persons other than children (20.0%) than mobile worker households (4.8%) on a percentage basis. There were no such households with dependents other than children in the others/unspecified household group.

Of the not specified/not employed household category, close to half (46.2%) were couples with no dependents, followed by single persons and other (23.1% each). Almost half (40.0%) of local worker households were couples with no dependents, while mobile worker households were less likely than other household types to be couples with no dependents (23.8%). Mobile workers were more likely than households with local workers to be single persons (29.0%) or single parent households (9.5% vs. 0 households of either type within the local worker household category). Only two single parent households participated in this study and both were mobile worker families.

In New Waterford, couples with no dependents made up the most common household type among respondents (41.6%, or five households). All mobile worker households surveyed were couples with dependents under 25 years of age. Most local worker households were couples with no dependents (50.0%), followed by households with dependents under 25 (25.0%) and other (25.0%) (See Table 2 in Appendix D).

Sectors and Locations of Employment

Construction was the most common sector of employment noted in this study, followed by oil and gas. Mobile workers from Parker's Cove were employed in construction (60.0%), mining, quarrying, oil and gas (36.0%), and other (4.0%). Local workers, on the other hand, were mostly employed in educational services, health care, and social assistance (36.4%), retail and wholesale trade (31.8%), agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (18.2%), transportation and warehousing (4.5%), construction (4.5%), and other (4.5%). As indicated above the types of occupations were often gendered, with women most commonly working in sectors such as homecare, retail or food service or education and men most commonly working in construction and mining, quarrying and oil and gas.

In New Waterford, all mobile workers in the survey worked in mining, quarrying, oil, and gas (100.0%). Local worker households mainly held jobs in the service sector (50.0%), with some also working in retail and wholesale (30.0%) and public service (20.0%) (see Table 4, Appendix D).

While 100.0% of mobile workers in New Waterford were employed out of province in the Alberta oil sands, only 52.0% of mobile workers in Parker's Cove were employed out of province, mostly in the construction sector. These workers were employed in Alberta (36.0%), the Northwest Territories (12.0%), and Nunavut (4.0%) (see Figure 3). The remaining 48.0% of mobile workers from Parker's Cove were employed in NL. Mobile workers in the province worked in the Clarenville-Isthmus region (41.6%), Labrador (25.0%), the Avalon region (16.7%), the Central region (8.3%), and in unspecified locations across NL (8.3%). An additional four respondents (11.1% overall households and 30.8% of the unspecified/unemployed group) indicated that they had worked out of province in the past, two of whom were retired, one of whom worked locally, and one engaged in mobile work in NL.

The most common work schedule noted by mobile workers in Parker's Cove was 14 days on and seven days off (53.3% of responses to this question), followed by 6 weeks on and two weeks off (20%). Of these respondents, two-thirds noted that their work schedule had not changed in the past year while one-third noted that it had.

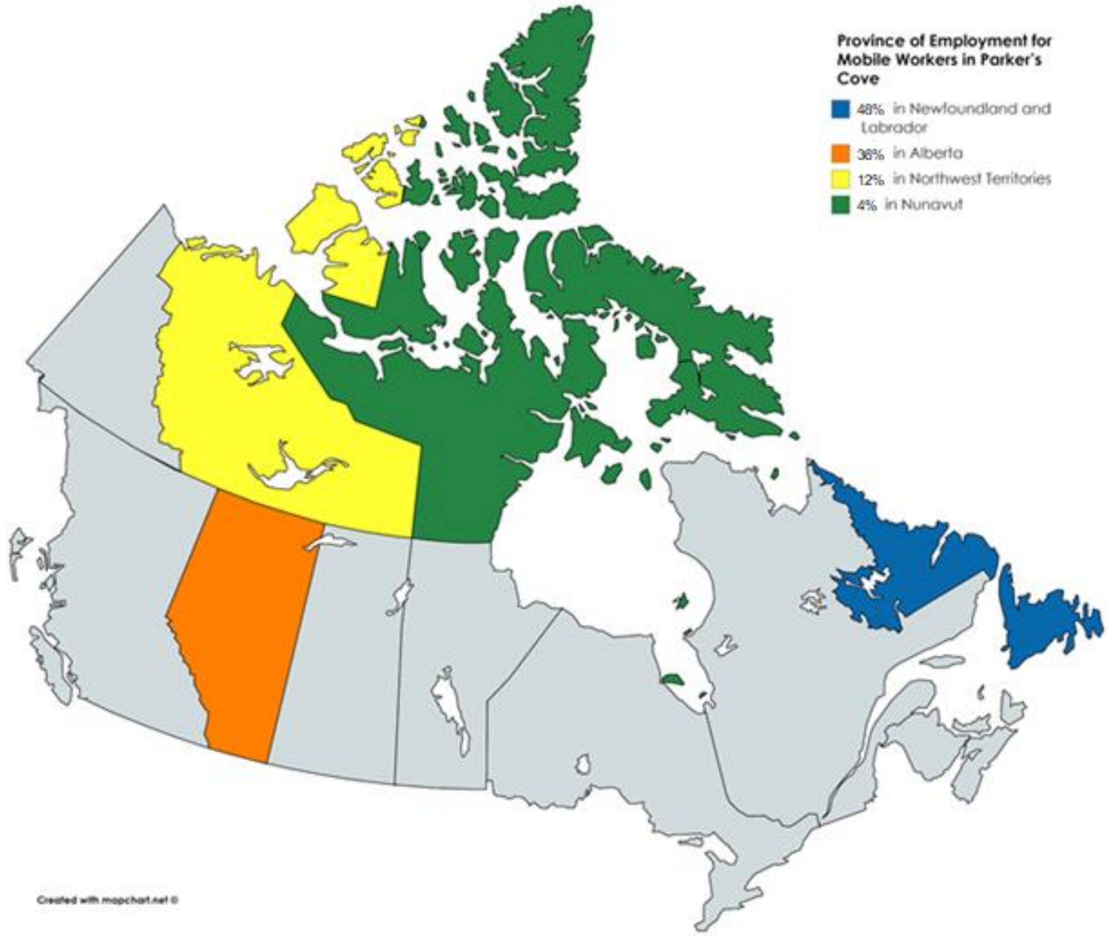

Figure 3: Province of employment for mobile workers in Parker's Cove

Stability/Changes in Employment

Respondents were asked to indicate the duration of their current employment and any employment changes in the previous five years for members of their household. With regards to mobile workers in Parker's Cove, 44.4% had been employed 1-5 years, 32.0% had been employed 6-10 years, 8.0% had been employed 11- 20 years, 8.0% had been employed less than one year, 4.0% had been employed over 20 years and 4.0% did not respond. Among local workers in Parker's Cove, 41.0% indicated being at their current job 1-5 years, 18.2% had been at their current job for over 20 years (vs. only 4.2% of mobile workers), 9.1% had been at their current job for less than one year, and 4.5% each has been employed for 6-10 years and 11-20 years, while 22.7% did not respond (see Table 5, Appendix D).

When asked whether the pattern of employment over the past year was typical for their household or had changed within the last five years, 85.7% of local worker households indicated it was typical (the remaining 14.3% did not respond or indicated it had changed). An even greater percentage (88.0%) of mobile workers indicated that this pattern of employment was typical (the remaining 12.0% indicated it had changed or did not respond). At the same time, while most respondents anticipated that their employment would be the same over the next year, 52.6% of those responding did not expect their household members' place of employment to be the same in five years. Two mobile worker households had seen recent layoffs (one from Alberta and one from Bull Arm) and another was no longer working due to a recent work-related injury.

In New Waterford, 50.0% of mobile worker households did not specify the duration of employment and the other 50.0% reported being in the same line of work in the past one to five years. When asked whether this pattern of employment was typical for their household or had changed within the last 5 years, 100.0% of mobile workers indicated it was typical. Of local worker households, 54.5% had been employed for 1-5 years, 18.2% has been employed 6-10 years, 9.1% each had been employed 11-20 years, more than 20 years, or did not respond. When asked whether this pattern of employment was typical for their household, or had changed in the last 5 years, 90.9% indicated it was typical (the remaining 9.1% indicated it had changed).

Motivations for Engaging with Mobile Work

Mobile workers in Parker's Cove were asked why they worked out of province. Several options were provided and respondents were invited to select more than one option. The most commonly selected reason was: no employment available in their field in their community/region (30.8%), followed by their occupation involves working in different locations (19.2%); and, third, higher wages available out of province (19.2%) (see Table 7a in Appendix D). In New Waterford, all mobile worker households (100.0%) indicated that employment was unavailable in their field in their community/region.

Interviews conducted with key informants and mobile workers in the Burin Region also indicated that a lack of local job opportunities was the main driver for engagement with mobile employment. The Burin area has traditionally relied heavily on the fishing industry and shipyards. When these industries prospered, fewer people from Parker's Cove went away to work due to "*fairly good paying jobs*" available locally (Key Informant, 27 May 2017). Then, as the fisheries started to decline and jobs were lost, many started engaging in mobile work, mostly in Alberta. One key informant stated that *"a lot of them [residents] just packed up and left"* (27 May 2017) This was especially the case after the closure of the Marystown Ocean Choice International fish processing plant in 2011 (240 workers) and the Burin High Liner Foods plant in 2012 (121 employees), which meant fewer local job options, particularly good paying jobs (CBC 2011, 2012). Another key informant recalled: *"[back] then it was, if you got a job you were – you were so lucky… So, a lot of people are going away because there's no jobs here"* (26 May 2017). Mobile work became more prevalent in the community when these mobile workers began informally recruiting other residents from Parker's Cove to engage with mobile work, largely for jobs available in Alberta and Nova Scotia (Key Informant, 27 May 2017).

Income as a Motivating Factor

Four mobile worker household respondents (16.7%) cited "higher wages available out of province" as their motivation for engaging with mobile work. Survey participants were asked about their annual household income before tax in order to understand the out-of-province money flow into the Burin and Cape Breton areas and also assess whether higher incomes were afforded to out of province workers. With regards to annual income, 19.0% of Parker's Cove mobile worker households earned between \$15-50k, 19.0% earned \$50-100k, 38.0% earned \$100-150k, 14.4% earned \$150-250k, and 9.5% did not specify their household income. Most local worker households in Parker's Cove earned \$25k-75k (83.3%), while the remaining 16.7% did not specify their earnings (see Figure 4 and Table 6, Appendix D). While 52.4% of mobile worker households report household earnings of \$100,000 or more, no local worker households and only one unspecified / not employed household reported incomes in these categories. This indicates a significant discrepancy in earnings between mobile worker households and others. For households with mobile workers working out of the province, 70.0% indicated that their household income had increased since at least one household member began IJE, and 75.0% indicated that this in turn had affected their spending.

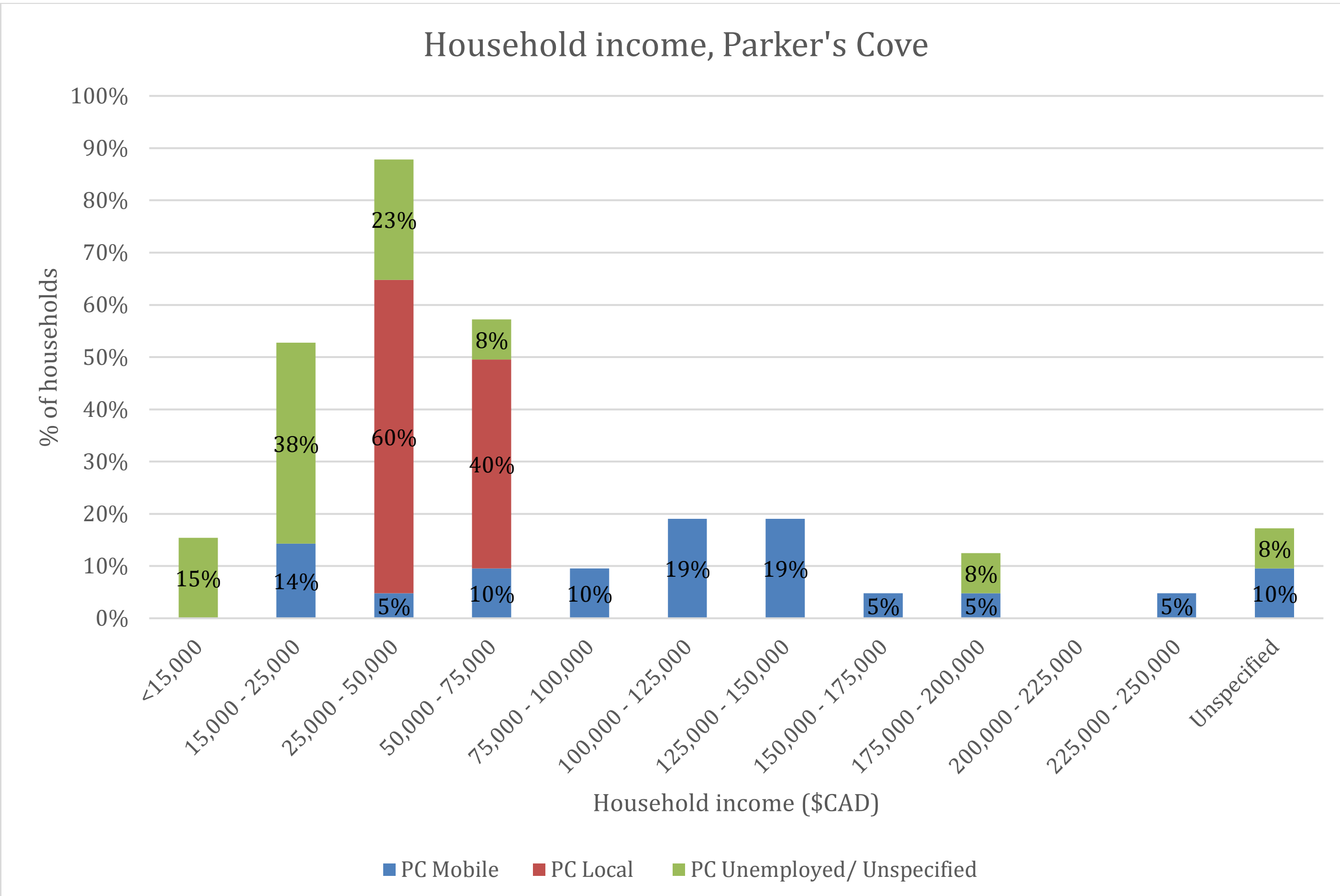

Figure 4: Range of earnings among all households in Parker's Cove

All mobile worker households in New Waterford reported earning $75k-100k, while only 50.0% of local worker households reported making the same amount. The other 50.0% of local worker households earned $25k-75k. 33.3% of not specified/not employed households reported an income of $15k-25k, 50% had incomes of $25k-50k, and 16.7% had incomes of $75k-100k (see Table 6, Appendix D).

In comparing the incomes of mobile workers in Parker's Cove and New Waterford, some patterns emerge. In Parker's Cove, most local worker households earned 25k-75k (83.3%) while, in New Waterford, only 50% of local worker households earned $25-75k. Most not specified/not employed households from Parker's Cove reported an income of under $75k (84.6%) while in New Waterford, most reported a household income of under $50k (83.3%). Further, mobile workers from Parker's Cove tend to earn higher incomes than those from New Waterford (see Table 6 in Appendix D for details).

Overall mobile workers in each community typically have higher household incomes than locally employed and unspecified / not employed residents. One key informant described that, as a result, source community employers are not able to match the earnings of many FIFO workers and this can make it difficult to find/maintain local employees in these communities (Key Informant, 12 Dec 2017). It is also important to acknowledge that mobile workers in Parker's Cove were not all employed in the same type of work. Different types of occupations resulted in different incomes. In addition, the amount of take-home income for mobile worker households may be impacted by work-related costs, like travel. Some workers in Parker's Cove had their flights paid by their employer, for example, while others paid their own travel costs (Key Informant, 28 May 2017).

Motivations for staying in their home communities

Survey respondents were asked to identify motivations for living in their source communities to assess what attributes might encourage residents to continue to live in these communities rather than relocate. Respondents were provided with several options, including: Access to government services, Access to retail shopping, Access to community services and activities, Access to natural/outdoor amenities, Affordable housing options, Friend and family connections, Access to employment, Born here, and Other. Respondents could select all that applied to them.

Mobile workers chose to reside in Parker's Cove for several different reasons. The motivations selected most often were connections to friends and family (42.6%), because they were born in Parker's Cove (34.0%), and access to affordable housing (14.9%). The motivations chosen most often by local worker households in Parker's Cove were friend and family connections (30.0%), followed by because they were born there (30.0%), and affordable housing options (20.0%). Unspecified/ Not employed households most commonly selected Born here (52.4%), followed by Friend and family connections (42.9%) and Other (4.8%) as motivations. Within the 'Other' category, 'safe place to raise children' was noted.

Respondents were also asked to comment on their sense of belonging in Parker's Cove and in their work communities. Nearly 80% (79.5%) of respondents indicated that they have a somewhat or very strong sense of belonging in Parker's Cove. In contrast, only 44% of those respondents who work outside of the province express a somewhat or very strong sense of belonging in the community(ies) where they work.

Mobile workers chose to live in New Waterford due to affordable housing (40.0%), being born in New Waterford (40.0%) and friend and family connections (20%) (see Table 7b in Appendix D). Local workers chose to live in New Waterford due to friend and family connections (66.7%), because they were born there (16.7%) and for access to affordable housing (16.7%). Unspecified/unemployed workers chose to live in New Waterford because they were born there (52.4%) and due to friend and family connections (42.9%) most often (see Table 7 in Appendix D for more details).

II. Household Spending

The question of household spending was central in this study. In the community of Parker's Cove there are few businesses for mobile workers to spend their money locally. For instance, there are only two retail businesses currently operating: H. Murphy Convenience Store and an Esso gas station (Midway). Key informants from the Burin region talked about a local store that used to exist: "*…you could buy pretty much anything there. If you needed half a dozen cups and saucers, you could go down there and get it. If you needed a pair of sneakers, you could go down there and get it. …They stocked pretty much everything*" (27 May 2017). This shop closed down about 12 years ago, however, according to this key informant. Overall, while many people still shop in the Burin region it was felt shopping in St. John's and elsewhere (e.g., online) was increasing among residents. This trend, in turn, was felt to be contributing to local business closures. As one key informant explained: *"It kind of feeds off itself. You know, like less people go to the stores in Marystown, so another store closes"* (27 May 2017). This study sought to investigate the validity of these concerns.

Participants were asked 14 questions in the door-to-door survey related to their household spending over the last four months. These questions explored the value and the location of spending (community, region, etc.) in several categories including food and non-alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages, clothing and footwear, gambling, big-ticket items, private automotive transportation, property taxes, charitable donations, and vacations. For some questions, participants were also asked if their spending in the last four months was typical of their month-to-month spending over the year (consistent with the Statistics Canada spending survey).

Food and non-alcoholic beverages in stores

Members of mobile worker households, local worker households, and unspecified households in Parker's Cove had all purchased food and non-alcoholic beverages from stores in the four weeks prior to their survey completion. All respondents spent $200 or more on food and non-alcoholic beverages from stores. Most households spent between $300 and $699 (61.5%).

In the categories of $700 or more spent in the past four weeks, 38.1% of mobile worker households had spent $700 or more, in contrast to no local worker households spending these amounts and only two (15.4%) unspecified / not employed households. Further, there were no households with a mobile worker present that reported only $200-299 spending food and non-alcoholic beverages from stores over the past four weeks, in contrast to 20.0% of local worker households and 23.1% of not specified / not employed households (see Table 8, Appendix D). This suggests that spending on food and non-alcoholic beverages is greater in mobile worker households. Further, spending in Parker's Cove appears to slightly exceed the Canadian average overall and be higher for mobile worker households. While 70% of mobile workers households spent $500 or more over a four-week period in this category, overall 56% of households spent $500 or more. This is compared to the Canadian average in 2017 of $489.53 in spending over a four-week period (Statistics Canada, 2021).

Local worker households in Parker's Cove made all their food and non-alcoholic beverage purchases in stores in Parker's Cove (54.5%) and Marystown (45.5%). Mobile worker households made food and non-alcoholic beverage purchases in stores in Marystown (61.67%), Parker's Cove (32.4%), and St. John's (5.9%). Unemployed/unspecified worker households made their purchases in stores in Marystown (50.0%) and Parker's Cove (50.0%) (Table 10, Appendix D). Thus, mobile worker households were more likely to shop for food and non-alcoholic beverages in Marystown and St. John's than other household types.

When asked why respondents chose to shop outside of Parker's Cove for food and non-alcoholic beverages at grocery stores, better prices (40.0%) and better selections (40.0%) were the most popular answers from mobile worker households, as well as items not being available locally (20.0%). Local worker households also listed better prices (42.8%) and better selection (28.6%) as the main drivers for purchasing outside of town (Table 11, Appendix D). Unspecified worker households selected better prices (47.6%) and not available locally (33.3%) most often. Key informants indicated that the Dominion Store in Marystown was a very popular for groceries but, in recent years, Burin residents have started to travel to St. John's to purchase items at Costco (27 May 2017, 28 May 2017). One key informant from Parker's Cove described the effects on spending of the lack of business diversity in the area:

> *There is very little here to capture the money that there is to be spent. Like, in on the road where we have the two places in there—well, the craft store is not set up really yet, but we get a lot of young people when they're around, they're home, they'll come in there to eat. But like, there's very little else around here to capture people's money* (27 May 2017).

New Waterford participants were also asked why they chose to shop outside of New Waterford for food and non-alcoholic beverages. Half of respondents selected better prices (50.0%). Other reasons included better selection (25.0%) and desired products not being available locally (10.0%). Better prices were the top selection for mobile worker households (100.0%), local worker households (57.1%), and unspecified worker households (36.4%) (see Table 9, Appendix D).

Food and non-alcoholic beverages purchased at restaurants

When Parker's Cove residents were asked about purchases of food and non-alcoholic beverages at restaurants made over the previous four weeks, the majority of participants reported spending some money in this category (79.5%). Mobile worker households that made such purchases reported spending \$100-199 most commonly (38.1%), followed by \$200-299 (33.3%), \$1-99 (14.3%), followed by \$600-699 (4.8%). Of local worker households, 20.0% each spent \$1-99, \$100-199, and \$300-399. Unspecified / not employed households most commonly spent \$1-99 (46.1%) (see Table 12, Appendix D). While the Canadian average for spending in this category in 2017 was \$200.31 over a four-week period (Statistics Canada, 2021), only 28.2% of households overall and 35% of mobile worker households in Parker's Cove spent \$200 or more over the four-week study period on food and non-alcoholic beverages in restaurants.

Mobile workers reported spending money on food and non-alcoholic beverages in restaurants in Marystown (81.0%) and St. John's (19.0%). Local worker households mostly spent money in restaurants in Marystown (100.0%). Unspecified / not employed households spent most of their money in Marystown (60.0%), within 6 km of Parker's Cove (Midway) (30.0%) and St. John's (10%) (see Table 13 Appendix D).

When asked why they chose to purchase food and non-alcoholic beverages from restaurants outside of Parker's Cove, mobile worker households that responded said that restaurants were not available locally (100%). Local worker households indicated that restaurants were not available locally

(100%). Unspecified / not employed households also cited that restaurants were not available locally (72.7%) as well as better prices (18.2%) and better selection (9.1%) (see Table 14, Appendix D). No similar data was available for New Waterford in this category.

Alcoholic beverages purchased from stores

The majority of survey respondents from Parker's Cove (89.7%) spent less than $199 on alcoholic beverages from stores. Of all households who participated in this survey, 43.6% reported not spending any money on alcoholic beverages at stores, although only 30.0% of mobile worker households from Parker's Cove reported not spending any money in this category (vs. 33.3% of local worker households and 69.2% of unspecified / not employed households). Of local worker households 40.0% did not spend money on alcoholic beverages in stores, 40.0% spent $1-99, and 16.7% spent $100-199. Most unspecified / not employed households (69.2%) responded that they did not spend any money on alcoholic beverages in stores, followed by $1-99 (23.1%) and $400-499 (7.7%). Among mobile worker households 28.8% did not spend money on alcoholic beverages in stores. Of those who did, several reported spending $100-199 (33.3%), followed by $1-99 (23.8%), $200-299 (9.5%), and $500-599 (4.8%) (see Table 15, Appendix D).

The majority of households from New Waterford (58.3%) purchased between $1-99 worth of alcoholic beverages from stores. All mobile worker households spent between $1-199, while 50.0% of local worker households spent $1-99; others did not purchase alcoholic beverages in stores (25.0%) or purchased $400-499 (25%). 66.6% of unspecified / not employed households spent $100-199 on alcoholic beverages from stores and the remaining 33.3% did not purchase alcoholic beverages in stores (see Table 16, Appendix D).

Of those households in Parker's Cove that spent money on alcoholic beverages at stores, mobile worker households made the majority of those purchases in Parker's Cove and within 6 km of Parker's Cove (Midway) (76.5%), followed by Marystown (23.5%). Local worker households only purchased alcoholic beverages in Parker's Cove (including Midway) (100.0%). Unspecified / not employed households made purchases in Parker's Cove (including Midway) (75.0%) and Marystown (25.0%) (see Table 17, Appendix D).

Alcoholic beverages purchased from bars or restaurants

The majority of Parker's Cove respondents (89.7%) did not spend money on alcoholic beverages at bars or restaurants in the previous four weeks. The majority of mobile worker households also did not spend any money on alcoholic beverages at bars or restaurants (85.7%), followed by $1-99 (9.5%) and $100-199 (4.8%). 100.0% of local worker households reported not making any purchases of that type. In addition, the majority of unspecified households did not make any purchases in the category (92.3%) followed by purchases of $1-99 (7.7%) (see Table 18, Appendix D). The motivations for spending on alcoholic beverages in bars or restaurants outside of Parker's Cove were mostly not specified (64.1%) and not available locally (33.3%). The majority of Parker's Cove respondents (97.4%) indicated that this spending month was typical of their monthly purchases over the year.

Most New Waterford respondents stated that they didn't spend any money on alcoholic beverages at bars or restaurants (75.0%), while those who did (25.0%) spent between $1-99 (see Table 19, Appendix D).

Clothing and footwear

Most Parker's Cove mobile, local, and unspecified / not employed households had purchased clothing and footwear in the month they were surveyed (89.7%). Overall, 59.0% of Parker's Cove households spent between $1-299 on clothing and footwear. This included 52.3% of mobile worker households, 100% of local worker households and 53.9% of unspecified / not employed households. Mobile worker households selected the $100-199 category (23.8%) most often, followed by $200-299 (19.0%). In contrast, most local worker households (80.0%) spent $200-299 while unspecified / not employed households were most likely to spend $1-99 (30.8%). Similarly, Canadians on average spent $265.62 over four weeks in 2017 on clothing and accessories (Statistics Canada, 2021). Just 9.5% of mobile worker households, no local worker households, and 15.4% of unspecified / not employed spent $500 or more over four weeks in this category (see Table 20, Appendix D).

Mobile worker households in Parker's Cove reported purchasing clothing and footwear in Marystown (50.0%), followed by St. John's (28.6%), and online (21.4%). Local worker households listed Marystown (66.7%) and St. John's (33.3%) as the location for their purchases. Unspecified / not employed households made purchases in Marystown (73.3%), St. John's (13.3%), Alberta (6.7%), and online (6.7%). In general, households in Parker's Cove did the majority of their clothing and footwear shopping in Marystown. Mobile workers were more likely to shop online than households of other types, although local workers were more likely to shop in St. John's (see Table 21, Appendix D).

When asked why they chose to purchase these items outside of Parker's Cove, the majority of respondents (88.2%) selected that the desired item was not available locally. Other motivations were: better prices (5.8%), better selection (2.9%), and not applicable (purchases were made in Parker's Cove) (2.9%). The majority of mobile worker households (89.4%) and unspecified households (80.0%) indicated that items were not available locally. All local workers indicated that items were not available locally (100.0%) (see Table 23, Appendix D).

In New Waterford, the majority of households had spent money on clothing and footwear in the previous four weeks (83.3%). Half (50.0%) of New Waterford mobile worker households (one household) did not spend any money in this category and the other 50.0% spent $500-599. Most local worker households spent $200-299 (50.0%), followed by $500-599 (25.0%) and $0 (25.0%). Most unspecified households spent $1-99 (66.7%) (see Table 20, Appendix D). Overall, most purchases made by New Waterford respondents were made in Sydney (54.5%). The one responding mobile worker household had shopped in Halifax. Local worker households mostly purchased goods in Sydney (75.0%), followed by online purchases (25.0%). Unspecified households made most of their purchases in Sydney (50.0%), New Waterford (16.7%), Ontario (16.7%), and online (16.7%) (see Table 22, Appendix D).

As only one mobile worker responded to this question, New Waterford mobile households listed better prices (100.0%) as the reason for purchasing outside of town. Local worker households stated that their decision to purchase outside of New Waterford was based on items not being available locally (50.0%) and better selection (50.0%) in other locations. Unspecified households responded that items were not available locally (37.5%), better selection elsewhere (25.0%), better prices (12.5%), higher quality products outside of town (12.5%) and not applicable (items purchased in New Waterford) (12.5%). (see Table 23, Appendix D).

Gambling, games, and VLT slots

Most of Parker's Cove respondents (81.0%) stated that they had not spent money on gambling, games, or VLT (Video Lottery Terminals) slots in the previous four weeks. The remaining 19.0% spent between $1-199 on gambling, games, and VLT slots in the four weeks prior. Due to low responses, a comparison of mobile, local and unspecified worker households does not reveal any significant patterns, although the three households that had spent $100-199 were local and unspecified households. Participating mobile worker households spent under $100 (see Table 24, Appendix D). The majority of spending on games, gambling, and VLT slots took place in Parker's Cove and Midway (76.9%). Mobile worker households reported spending money on gambling in Parker's Cove (including Midway Esso) and at their work camp (Alberta), while local worker households spent money gambling in Parker's Cove (including Midway Esso) and Marystown (see Table 25, Appendix D). All respondents felt that their spending on gambling was typical month-to-month over the year.

In New Waterford, mobile worker households (100.0%), local worker households (25.0%), and unspecified households (66.7%) reported spending $0 on gambling, games, or VLT slots in the previous four weeks. Household spending on gambling, games, and VLT slots among local and unspecified households ranged from $1-400 and this money was spent in New Waterford (60.0%) and Sydney (40.0%) (see Table 26, Appendix D).

Big-ticket items

Participants were asked to identify their 'big-ticket' purchases in the last year. 'Big-ticket' refers to expensive purchases such as motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, furniture, and major appliances costing $1,000 or more. At a 2016 forum on housing and the mobile workforce, the Mayor of Parker's Cove noted that mortgages and spending on big-ticket items, such as recreational vehicles, had become more common in the community (Butters et al., 2016).

Only 43.6% of respondents overall had made big-ticket purchases (over $1,000) within the study period, including 47.6% (10/21) of mobile worker households and 60.0% (3/5) of local worker households participating in the study. Just one of the 13 (7.7%) unspecified / not employed households made such a purchase. In total, eight of 39 households (20.5%) had spent over $20,000 over the past year on big ticket items. This includes households of all types (mobile, local and unspecified / not employed). Local worker households were slightly more likely (as a percentage of total) than mobile worker households to make big-ticket purchases valued at more than $20,000, challenging reported perceptions about the prevalence of spending on big ticket items by mobile workers (see Figure 5 and Table 27, Appendix D).

Big-ticket items purchased by Parker's Cove respondents from all household types were primarily automobiles (50.0% of those reporting big ticket purchases and 17.9% of all participating households), followed by appliances/machinery (28.6% of those who made purchases). Both mobile worker and local worker households purchased automobiles, again at a higher rate within local vs. mobile worker households. One key informant suggested that residents continue to purchase vehicles such as travel trailers for seasonal campsites (26 May 2017). They further explained that the families of FIFO workers usually go on trips closer to home to avoid unnecessary travel due to the nature of their work (Key Informant, 26 May 2017). The purchase of recreational vehicles, therefore, was thought to allow mobile workers and their families to go on a vacation without having to travel too far from home. Survey results show, however, that only two households out of 14 reporting their big-ticket expenditures purchased a recreational vehicle (14.2%), including one mobile worker household along with one unspecified / not employed household (see Table 28, Appendix D).

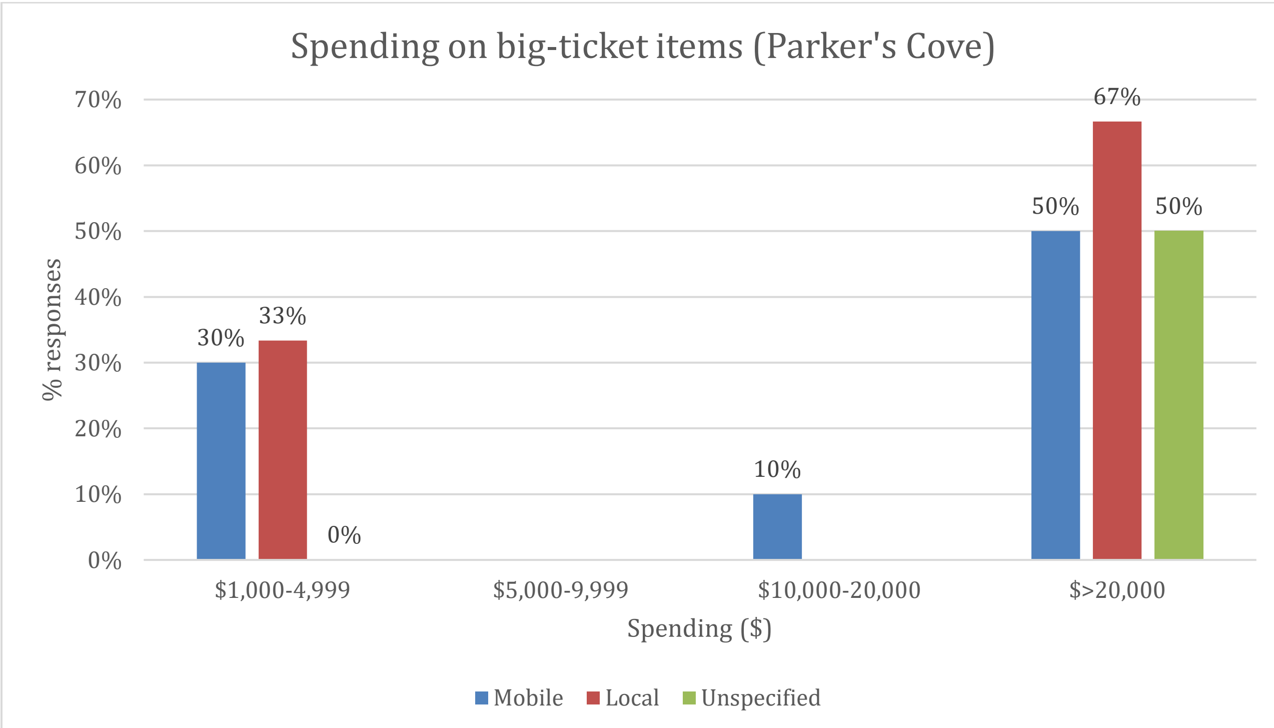

Figure 5: Money spent on big-ticket items by Parker's Cove respondents

The majority of these big-ticket purchases were made in Marystown and St. John's. Mobile worker households made purchases in St. John's (44.4%), Marystown (33.3%), Clarenville (11.1%), and Alberta (11.1%). Local worker households made big-ticket purchases in Marystown (33.3%), Clarenville (33.3%), and St. John's (33.3%). Not specified/not employed households made big-ticket purchases in Marystown (50.0%) and online (50.0%) (see Table 29, Appendix D). These results suggest that mobile worker households may be more likely to purchase big-ticket items outside of the Burin Region (particularly in St. John's) when compared to local and unspecified worker households.

When asked why respondents chose to make big ticket purchases outside of Parker's Cove, the majority of respondents (66.7%) stated that items were not available locally, followed by better prices (19.0%) and better selection (14.3%) elsewhere. Mobile worker household respondents stated that items were not locally available (53.8%), but also that there were better prices (30.8%), and better selection elsewhere (15.4%). One mobile worker remarked, for example, that "Snowmobiles are $4,000 cheaper in Alberta than in Newfoundland." Local worker households also listed that items were not available locally as their most common reason for purchasing elsewhere (75.0%), followed by better selection (25.0%) out of town. Unspecified / not employed households stated that items were not available locally (100.0%) (see Table 30, Appendix D).

In New Waterford, big ticket purchases included vehicles (50.0%, automotive only), furniture (25.0%), outdoor appliances (12.5%), and unspecified items (12.5%). Mobile worker households and unspecified worker households purchased vehicles (automotive only). Local worker households purchased outdoor appliances and unspecified items (see Table 28, Appendix D). As to why purchases were made outside of New Waterford, participants noted that there was better selection (36.6%) and better prices (36.6%) elsewhere, as well as items were not available locally (18.2%) and other (they purchased from a trusted seller, 9.1%).

Private automotive transportation

The majority of respondents from Parker's Cove spent money on private automobile transportation in the previous three months (79.5%), including on gas, parking, and vehicle maintenance. Of these, mobile worker households spent $100-499 (66.7%) on automobile-related expenses most often, followed by $500-999 (23.8%), and over $1000 (4.8%). Of local worker households that responded, 60.0% did not specify their spending and 20.0% each spent $500-599, and over $1000. Unspecified / not employed households spent $100-499 on private automobile expenses most often (46.2%), followed by $500-999 (23.1%). It was expected that mobile worker households would spend more on car-related travel due to the nature of their work (whether they were DIDO workers commuting daily or FIFO workers traveling between Parker's Cove and provincial airports on rotation); however, mobile worker households did not report spending more than local or unspecified worker households in this category. In fact, a higher proportion of mobile workers spent less than $500 over the three-month period than other household types (see Figure 7 and Table 31, Appendix D).

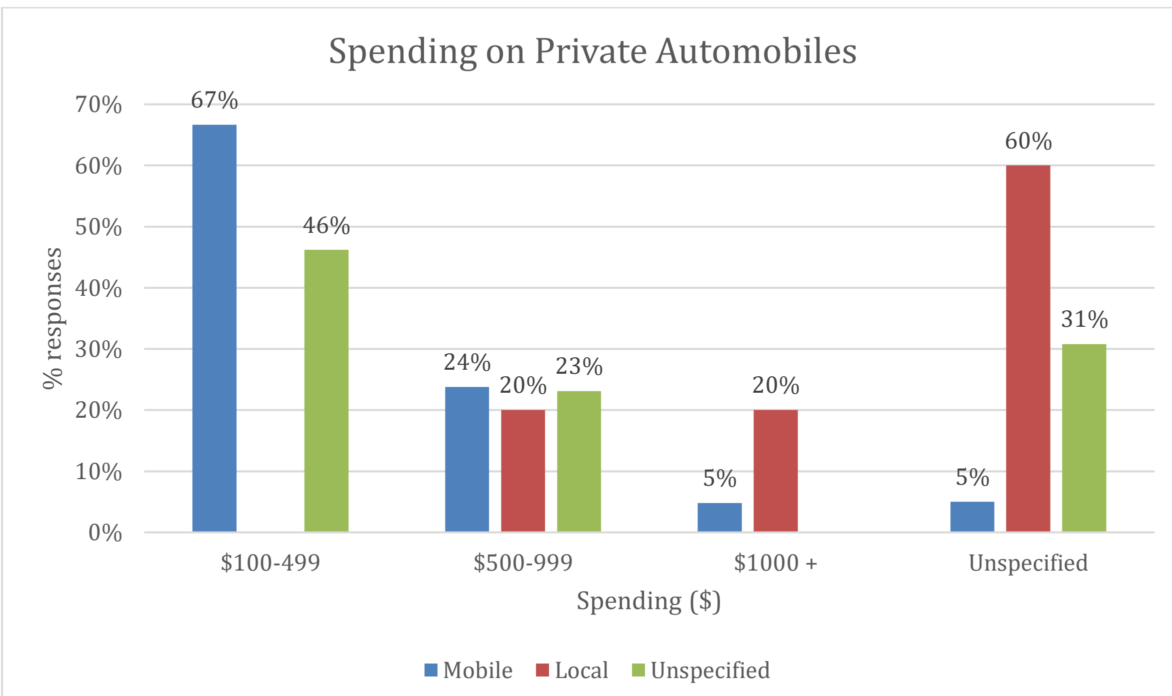

Figure 6: Spending on private automobile-related transportation by Parker's Cove respondents.

When spending on private automobile-related transportation, Parker's Cove participants stated that money was spent in several places, with Marystown (47.9%) and Midway Esso (37.5%), which is under six kilometers from Parker's Cove, as their main purchasing locations. Mobile worker households spent money on automobile-related transportations at Marystown (43.3%), Midway Esso (43.3%), Placentia (3.3%), Goobies (3.3%), and unspecified locations (6.7%). Local worker households made purchases in Midway Esso (25.0%), Marystown (25.0%), St. John's (25.0%), and unspecified locations (25.0%). Unspecified / not employed households spent money in Marystown (64.3%), Midway Esso (28.6%), and St. John's (7.1%) (see Table 32, Appendix D). When asked why they chose to purchase these items outside of Parker's Cove, the majority (92.6%) selected not available locally, followed by better prices (3.7%) and other ("because it was convenient", 3.7%) (see Table 34, Appendix D).

New Waterford mobile worker households reported spending between $100-499 (50.0%) and $500-999 (50.0%). Local worker households reported spending over $1000 (75.0%) and $500-999 (25.0%). Unspecified households spent $1-499 (40.0%), $500-999 (40.0%), and over $1000 (20.0%) (see Table 31 (Appendix D). Of private automobile-related purchases, 66.7% were made in New Waterford followed by 33.3% in Sydney (see Table 33, Appendix D).

Housing and property tax

All participants from Parker's Cove listed the community as their place of primary residence. 94.9% of respondents owned their home (of which 66.7% did not have a mortgage) and 5.1% rented their home. Of mobile worker households, 66.7% owned their homes without a mortgage and 33.3% owned their home with a mortgage. Of local worker households 60.0% owned their home without a mortgage and 40.0% owned their home with a mortgage. Of unspecified / not employed households, 76.9% owned their home without a mortgage, 15.4% rented their home, and 7.7% owned their home with a mortgage (see Table 35, Appendix D). Findings here indicate that unspecified households and mobile worker households were more likely to own homes without a mortgage than local worker households.

In terms of property taxes, some participants $500-999 per year in property tax (35.9%), followed by $100-499 (12.8%), $1000-1499 (12.8%), $1500-1999 (5.1%), and over $2000 (5.1%). An additional 28.2% did not answer this question or did not know how much they paid in property taxes. Of mobile worker households that recorded their property tax value, many households (47.6%) paid $500-999 per year followed by $100-499 (14.3%), $1000-1499 (14.3%) and $1500-1999 (4.8%). No mobile worker household paid over $2000 in property taxes, while some local and unspecified households did. Of local worker households that provided their property tax value, 20.0% paid $1000-1499, 20.0% paid over $2000. Of unspecified / not employed households, the most common tax expenditure was $500-999 (30.8%) followed by $100-499 (15.4%), $1000-1499 (7.7%), $1500-1999 (7.7%%), and over $2000 (7.7%) (see Table 36, Appendix D). Thus, mobile worker households were least likely to be in the top tax brackets of $1500 or more per year (4.8% of mobile worker households, 20.0% of local worker households, and 15.4% of unspecified households).

Like Parker's Cove, all participants in New Waterford listed the community as their primary place of residence. The majority of participants owned their homes without a mortgage (66.7%). The remainder owned their homes with a mortgage (25.0%) or rented their home (8.3%). As in Parker's Cove, all mobile workers owned their home, 50.0% with a mortgage and 50.0% without a mortgage. 75.0% of mobile local workers owned their home without a mortgage and 25.0% owned their home with a mortgage. 66.7% of unspecified households owned their home without a mortgage, 16.7% owned their home with a mortgage, and 16.7% rented their home (see Table 35, Appendix D). Thus, in both case study sites only unspecified / not employed households were renters.

With regards to property taxes in New Waterford, participants who provided their property tax value most commonly paid $1500-1999 (40.0%). Mobile worker households paid $500-999 (50.0%) and over $2000 (50.0%). Local worker households paid $1500-1999 (33.3%), $1000-1499 (33.3%), and $500-999 (33.3%). The majority of unspecified households paid $1500-1999 (60.0%) followed by $1000-1499 (20.0%) and $500-999 (20.0%). No local worker or unspecified households paid over $2000 in property tax in New Waterford while some mobile worker households did, unlike in Parker's Cove (see Table 36, Appendix D).

Charitable donations

The majority of participating households (84.6%) in Parker's Cove had spent money on memberships or donations to charitable organizations in the past year. With regards to mobile worker households, 33.3% spent $1-299 on memberships or donations, 23.8% spent $300-599, 4.8% spent $600-899, 9.5% over $900, and 14.3% donated an undisclosed amount. Local worker households were less likely (20.0%) to spend between $1-299, but more likely (40.0%) to spend $300-599 or to spend over $900 (20.0%). Another 20.0% donated an undisclosed amount. Not specified / not employed households were more likely, on the other hand, to spend $1-299 on memberships or donations (46.2%) than mobile worker and local households (see Table 37, Appendix D).

Although it might be assumed that mobile worker households donate more money due to their higher incomes, the survey showed that local worker households surpassed mobile worker household donations in higher donation brackets (see Figure 6). Notably, 60.0% of local worker households made donations of over $300 compared to 38.1% of mobile worker households.

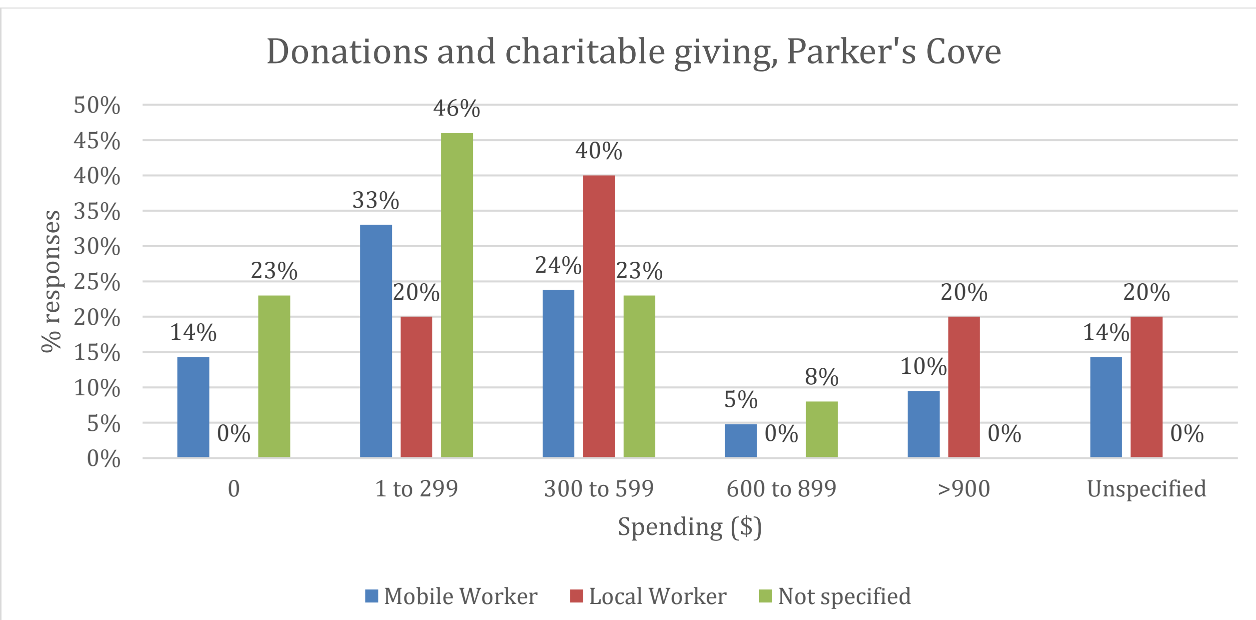

Figure 7: Value of donations to charitable organizations made by Parker's Cove participants

Local worker households were also more likely to make monetary donations, generally. 100% of local worker households had donated money in the last year compared to 85.7% of mobile worker households and 76.9% of unspecified worker households. These findings contrast with key informant interviews that suggest mobile workers are more likely to make donations in lieu of volunteering. For example, one key informant noted that they see fewer people attend community events, but they do receive more donations:

> *There's less [people] home and things like that. And like, if you ask them for a donation, you're likely—you might get a $50 donation now, which you would never have gotten like back in the 80s, hey? But if you had a—I think the last time we had a garden party type affair in the hall in there, we had probably 25 people* (27 May 2017).

Indeed, while 21 households (54%) have members of the household who had volunteered in the local area over the past six months, only four (10.3%) indicated that these volunteers included members of the household who work outside of NL.

In terms of organizations receiving donations from Parker's Cove residents, respondents who had made donations in the previous year had donated to local (34.4%), provincial (16.4%), and national/international organizations (32.8%) (see Table 38, Appendix D). Local organizations were located in Parker's Cove and nearby communities, for example, church groups. Provincial organizations operated province-wide in NL with headquarters located in St. John's, including Janeway and Wings of an Angel. National/international organizations operated country-wide and beyond, but the majority of these organizations had a provincial office located in St. John's, including the Red Cross and Mothers Against Drunk Driving (see Figure 7).

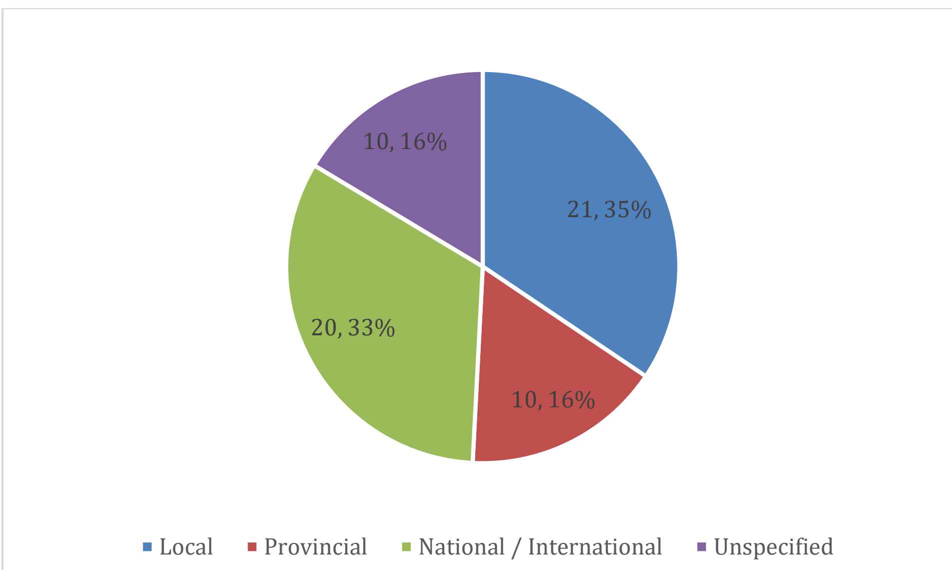

Figure 8: Organization type receiving donations from all Parker's Cove respondents

Parker's Cove mobile worker households donated to local organizations (29.0%), provincial organizations (25.8%), and national/international organizations (25.8%). Local worker household donated to local organizations (41.7%), national/international organization (41.7%), and unspecified organizations (16.6%). Unspecified / not employed households donated locally (38.9%), to provincial organizations (11.1%), to national organizations (38.8%), and to undisclosed beneficiaries (11.1%) (see Table 38, Appendix D). Only 53.8% of respondents indicated why they made donations outside of

Parker's Cove. The motivations selected include: Not available locally (45.5%), not applicable (donations are made in Parker's Cove) (36.4%) and other (18.2%).

Local worker households and unspecified worker households in Parker's Cove were more likely to donate to local organizations (41.7% and 38.9% respectively) than mobile worker households (29.0%). While local worker households donated largely to local and national/international organizations, mobile workers households made donations to local, provincial, and national/international organizations. As such, mobile worker households demonstrated more diversity in the organizations to which they were donating (by scale) than local worker households.

The majority of New Waterford households (66.7%) reported spending money on memberships and charitable donations in the last year. Of the local worker households that reported spending money in this category, 50.0% reported spending $300-$599 and the other 50.0% reported spending $600-$899. All unspecified / not employed households also spent money on memberships and donations: 66.7% spent $1-299 and the remaining 33.3% spent $600-899. No mobile worker households, however, reported spending money on memberships and charitable donations in the past year (see Table 37, Appendix D).

Organizations receiving donations from participants in New Waterford were largely local (70.0%), followed by provincial (10.0%) and national (20.0%) (see Table 38, Appendix D). 50.0% of participants in New Waterford indicated a motivation for donating outside of the community. These included: not applicable (donations remained in New Waterford) (60.0%), better quality organization (16.7%), and not available locally (16.7%).

Vacations

Finally, survey participants were asked whether or not they had taken a vacation in the past 12 months. In Parker's Cove, 41.0% of participants had taken a vacation in the previous year. Of these, 50.0% of local worker households, 40.0% of mobile worker households, and 38.5% of unspecified / not employed households took one or more vacations (see Table 39, Appendix D). Thus, local worker households were most likely to have taken a vacation.

Further, all mobile worker households that had taken at least one vacation had only taken one vacation. Most local worker households had also taken only one vacation (66.7%), but one third of local worker households had taken two vacations (33.3%). Most vacationing unspecified / not employed households had taken one vacation (80.0%), followed by two vacations (20.0%). This mobile worker households were the least likely of all household types to take more than one vacation (see Table 40, Appendix D).

In terms of destinations, mobile worker households had vacationed in Canada (62.5%), in another country (25.0%), or in an unspecified location (12.5%). Local worker households also had vacationed in Canada (75.0%) and in another country (25.0%). For both local and mobile worker households, of those who vacationed in Canada, none had vacationed in NL. Unspecified / not employed households had also vacationed in Canada (83.3%) and in another country (16.7%). Of those who vacationed in Canada, 60.0% had vacationed in NL. Thus, unspecified / not employed households were most likely to vacation in NL (see Table 41, Appendix D).

These results seem to contradict the suggestion of key informants, as discussed in *Big-Ticket Purchases* – that mobile workers vacation closer to home due to the rotational nature of their work. It is possible that the type of LDC arrangement with which a worker engages might influence their vacation choices. For instance, DIDO workers, who drive to and from their place of work in the province, may choose to vacation outside of the province or travel by airplane as a break from driving. However, as this survey did not ask participants to identify mode of transportation or their reasons for vacations, additional research will be needed to investigate this question.

Most responding New Waterford households (66.7%) had not vacationed within the previous 12 months. Mobile worker households were most likely (50%) to report vacationing in the 12 months prior to the interview, although 33.3% of unspecified households and 8.3% of local worker households had also taken one or more vacations (see Table 39, Appendix D). Mobile and local worker households had vacationed abroad (in a country outside of Canada), while unspecified worker households had all vacationed within Canada (see Table 41, Appendix D).

Implications & Conclusions

There is a contested assumption that mobile workers earn more money than residents who work within their home communities and provinces, and that they spend more money as a result (McKenzie et al. 2014). This study sought to interrogate this assumption in the context of Atlantic Canada, a region that is known to be economically dependent on E-RGM (Lionais et al., 2020). This report identified economic trends and impacts of E-RGM on Atlantic Canadian source communities, particularly in the communities of Parker's Cove, NL and New Waterford, NS. Surveys conducted in these communities provided information on income, spending, place(s) and nature of work for mobile and non-mobile worker households in each community. Interview findings provided further context to the data collected via survey. Facets of economic life analyzed as part of this report included household income and spending on a variety of goods/services, with some notable trends emerging.

As anticipated, most households in Parker's Cove had one or more mobile worker resident living within and contributing to the household. These mobile workers were more likely to be employed full time than local worker counterparts. Further, a lack of employment options in source communities was the number one motivation for mobile workers to engage with E-RGM in Parker's Cove. Together, these findings suggest that E-RGM is a more a reliable employment option for many working-age residents of Parker's Cove than employment locally. This may also be true in New Waterford, where 100% of mobile workers were employed full time (compared to just 45.5% of local workers) and a lack of employment options locally was cited as their sole motivation to engage with E-RGM. Many of these mobile worker households, including nearly half of mobile worker households in Parker's Cove and all mobile worker households in New Waterford, had dependents under 25 and/or dependents other than children living in their households, further emphasizing the importance and potential drivers for E-RGM to support the income needs of families in the study communities.

Sectors of employment for residents of Parker's Cove and New Waterford had some notable similarities. Parker's Cove mobile workers were employed largely in construction and mining, quarrying, oil and gas while all mobile workers in New Waterford were employed in mining, quarrying, oil and gas. Local workers in Parker's Cove, on the other hand, were employed primarily in educational services, healthcare, and social assistance as well as retail and wholesale trade. Local workers in New Waterford were employed primarily in the service sector and retail and wholesale trade. As such, there was a clear divide between the sectors of work in which mobile and local residents are employed in both communities. Barber and Breslin (2020) point to the Burin region as a target region for mobile work because of a surplus of qualified trades labour, and findings here seems to support this conclusion. Findings also align with the work of Storey (2010) and articles from the CBC (2011, 2012), which document a rise in E-RGM in the Burin region and declining employment in traditional sectors like the fisheries. For example, just 18.2% of local workers in Parker's Cove were employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting at the time of the survey versus 51.3% engaged in mobile work, primarily in construction and mining, quarrying, oil and gas sectors.

A lack of local employment options is a key motivator for engagement with E-RGM that was identified in this study, along with the reality for others that their chosen occupation requires them to be mobile. Another motivator for E-RGM is the desire of mobile workers to continue to live in their home communities. Despite working away, mobile workers in Parker's Cove chose to continue to live in their source community, most frequently due to friend and family connections and because they were born in the community. In several households, residents had once worked away but retired in the community. These findings are consistent with studies that identify strong place attachment among mobile workers in NL as a motivation for both maintaining their place of residence in NL and engaging with E-RGM (Butters, 2020). Place attachment may also be a significant motivator in New Waterford, where mobile workers selected because they were born there and affordable housing as the most common motivations for continuing to live in New Waterford. Further research is needed, however, to better understand the relationships between place attachment and E-RGM in NS.

Higher wages are another motivation for some mobile workers in Parker's Cove. While not always the case, mobile workers in each community typically have higher household incomes than locally employed and unspecified / not employed residents and their households, which in turn provides opportunities for greater spending. Speaking to the spending habits of mobile, local, and unspecified worker households, this study found that, despite having higher incomes, mobile worker households in Parker's Cove did not report spending more money than others in several unexpected categories. For instance, mobile worker households were slightly less inclined to purchase big-ticket items than local worker households, despite a common narrative related to mobile workers and their purchases of "big toys", expensive homes etc. Local worker households were also slightly more likely to make big-ticket purchases valued at more than $20,000 specifically. Further, only one mobile worker household had purchased a recreational vehicle over the past year (along with one unspecified / not employed household). In Parker's Cove mobile worker households were also least likely to be in the top property tax brackets of $1500 or more per year. Mobile worker households were also less likely to take a vacation than local households. Local and mobile worker households were equally likely to have vacationed internationally. Further, while it was expected that mobile worker households would spend more on car-related travel due to the nature of their work, mobile worker households did not report spending more than local or unspecified worker households in this category.

While most participating households in Parker's Cove have members of the household who had volunteered in the local area over the past six months, only four (of 21) mobile worker households indicated that these volunteers included members of the household who work outside of NL. For some mobile worker households, giving may be seen as an alternative to volunteering, however, local worker households in Parker's Cove were more likely than mobile worker households to purchase memberships or make charitable donations, generally. Local worker households were also more likely to donate more money than mobile worker households. Mobile worker households in Parker's Cove also demonstrated more diversity in the types of organizations to which they donated than local and unspecified worker households. For example, mobile workers donated to local, provincial, and national/international organizations while local worker households donated only to local and national/international organizations. This diversity may reflect the exposure of mobile workers to different communities/ charities while away for work. In New Waterford, while the majority of New Waterford households reported spending money on memberships and charitable donations in the last year, none of the mobile worker households surveyed reported such spending.

Despite these findings, there were some areas where mobile worker households did spend more money than local and unspecified worker households. For instance, mobile worker households typically spent more money on everyday purchases, like food and non-alcoholic beverages, than local and unspecified worker households. Most mobile worker households, however, bought these items in the regional service centre of Marystown, while others purchased these goods in the capital city of St. John's. With the majority of mobile worker household spending still remaining in the Burin region, however, their contributions continue to help support the local economy. Yet businesses in Parker's Cove did not appear to benefit any more from spending by mobile workers than local and unspecified worker households, in part due to limited spending options as households sought lower prices and greater selection beyond their community.

While both the study findings and existing literature suggests that E-RGM source communities benefit economically from having a resident mobile workforce, the ability of source communities to capture those economic benefits in the case of Parker's Cove and New Waterford seems to depend largely on the availability of services and amenities in each community. For instance, in Parker's Cove where few businesses exist, all residents were more likely to make bigger purchases in regional and metropolitan centres. One New Waterford respondent explained "*I go to Sydney for everything; there's more recreation spaces, lots of sports spaces, and nothing available in New Waterford*". Another added "*I try to support the local economy, but I see a big decrease in services in New Waterford*", also indicating that they miss the movie theatre and wish there was more choice at the grocery store. In addition, both mobile and local worker households both made big-ticket outside of the Burin Region, but mobile workers were often more likely to purchase these items outside of the region. Mobile worker households also showed more diversity in the locations of their spending in categories like personal automobile-related transportation, and gambling, games and VLT slots, which is presumably due to commuting and time spent in work camps.

Overall, these findings challenge perceptions about the ability and willingness of mobile workers to spend money, particularly on big-ticket items, as noted by McKenzie et al. (2014). Mobile worker households in this study spent their money in more diverse locations and, in some cases, were more likely to spend money in regional centres, but they did not spend more money than local and unspecified workers on high-value items. It is also important to note that not all mobile workers enjoy the same privileges. For instance, tradespeople may have their flights to and from work paid for by their employer while other types of workers, such as housekeepers, may not. These disparities create income gaps that may limit the ability of some mobile workers to purchase big-ticket items. It is unclear to what extent work arrangements and travel-related spending may impact the availability of disposable income among mobile workers. As such, additional research is needed to consider how work-related travel may influence household take-home and disposable income, including the differing experiences of mobile workers who have travel costs paid by their employer (including living out allowances) versus those who pay for their own travel.

This study also calls into question the assumption that source communities always benefit from spending by mobile workers; rather, it appears that the extent to which source communities, and even source regions, can benefit economically from E-RGM through local purchases depends on the services and amenities available. Results from this study demonstrate that the incomes of mobile workers flow beyond source communities that do not have diverse enough business sectors to capture those benefits. In addition, while many items were not available locally to residents of Parker's Cove (like big-ticket items and clothing/footwear), better prices for everyday items in regional centres, or in the locations where they are working, can also encourage mobile worker spending outside of source communities and online. These spending habits have important implications for rural source communities, as local businesses may struggle to compete with businesses in regional and provincial centres for purchases by their residents.

Despite these spending patterns, this study shows rural source communities still depend on E-RGM economically and to maintain their population. In Parker's Cove, for instance, all mobile workers listed Parker's Cove as their place of primary residence, owned their homes, and contributed financially to the Town through property taxes. The majority of households surveyed include members of the household that are engaged in mobile work (LDC). Most of these mobile worker households report household earnings of $100,000 or more, in contrast to only one other household (an unspecified / not employed household) with reported incomes this high among the other household types. Thus, both existing and potential spending are significant for these communities and their surrounding service centres. As such, this study also highlights the vulnerability of communities dependent on FIFO workers to economic downturns and related job losses.

One key informant linked dropping oil prices and a lack of work available in Alberta to an economic downturn in the Burin Region, stating that people were filing for bankruptcies, financial institutions were not signing any loans, and properties and possessions were being repossessed. They mentioned how loans used to be given out easily and at low interest rates: *"so people borrowed a great deal of money because banks were handing it out hand over fist"* (Key Informant, 12 Dec 2017). This key informant also explained how the local social media marketplace was normally peppered with coats and shoes, and other *"knick knacky things"* but *"in the last month, it's been trailers, skidoos, seadoos, bikes, boats. Whatever recreational toy you want that's been listed. And before you didn't see anything on it"* (Key Informant, 12 Dec 2017). Another explained that there were more layoffs to come:

> *Actually the place that I was to for the last seven years, they just found out that—probably heard something on the news. Suncor is bringing in—signing a contract with a non-union company. So actually there is about 205 more of us, say that's within our group that will be finished there at the 21st of June. You know, it all comes down to the almighty dollar. They can get non-union there* (28 May 2017).

Storey and Hall (2018) warn that this dependency indicates a new type of single industry town, one that is dependent at distance from a major source of employment. In the past, when industry experienced a downturn, government would introduce targeted assistance for company towns and their workers; however, this has not been the case with communities that are dependent at a distance. This study contributes to these discussions by demonstrating that the incomes of mobile workers alone are not enough to sustain their rural source communities. Perhaps a more proactive, targeted approach in needed to support these new resource-dependent community types.

Overall, this study has offered a glimpse into economic flows resulting from mobile employment at community, regional, provincial, and interprovincial scales in NL and NS. Findings from Parker's Cove and New Waterford have demonstrated that source communities do not all benefit the same way from E-RGM. The extent to which communities may capture the economic benefits of E-RGM is context-specific. If E-RGM continues to be an important employment option for residents of Atlantic Canadian communities, more government attention is needed to address the economic impacts of dependency at a distance in source communities like Parker's Cove and New Waterford. Though findings here may be applicable to other rural source communities in Canada and abroad, more research is needed to understand the economic impacts of E-RGM at the community scale in other contexts. Further investigation into responses to such dependency from economic development and planning practitioners and policymakers at both local / regional, provincial and national levels is also needed. In closing, we offer some potential options and considerations for policy and planning in the future to better support communities and regions with households and economies dependent on mobile work, and in particular long-distance commuting (LDC). A related synthesis of policy findings related to community impacts from the overall On the Move project (Butters et al., 2019c) is available at: www.onthemovepartnership.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Policy-Synthesis_Community-Impacts_March-19-2019_EXTERNAL.pdf.

Planning and Policy Options for E-RGM Dependent Source Communities and Regions

I. Supporting Community Economic Development & Addressing Economic Vulnerabilities

a) Addressing economic vulnerability

Dependency on the incomes of mobile workers leave rural source communities vulnerable to impacts of the boom-bust economy (Storey and Hall, 2018). This vulnerability is likely to continue in communities that are resource-dependent at a distance unless greater local business and employment opportunities can be created. As the community's ICSP states, initiatives are needed in the region that provide permanent work "to entice young people to return and settle in this area" (Parker's Cove Recreation Commission, 2010, p.8).

We therefore recommend that local and provincial governments and/or support organizations seek opportunities to further collaborate with each other and with community, industry, and government partners to proactively seek to address these vulnerabilities and pursue diversification opportunities. Similarly, policy recommendations from the larger On the Move project suggest that proactive planning is needed to assist communities in preparing for and adapting to boom and bust cycles and other challenges related to resource dependence, particularly dependence at a distance. For local governments, service providers, and/or voluntary or non-profit organizations, this means arming themselves with updated information and planning (including financial, community, and physical infrastructure planning) as well as monitoring trends related to resource sectors/projects and related implications for local workers and their families (Butters et al., 2019c).

In the absence of the former network of Regional Economic Development Boards (REDBs) or any subsequent new regional economic development model, this will require measures to address the reduced economic planning and development capacity in the region (Hall et al., 2017). Organizations within the region such as the Placentia West Development Association and CBDC Burin Peninsula located in Marystown have roles to play, supported by organizations such as Community Business Development Centre (CBDC) Association of NL and Municipalities NL provincially. The recent establishment by these organizations of a joint Regional Economic Development Task Force focused on a more coordinated planning approach to regional economic development in the province is a promising development at a provincial scale (MNL, 2021). Senior government assistance through convening and/or providing funding support for local or regional planning bodies is also needed to support such efforts (Butters et al., 2019).

Support for such planning will also require improved local level data on E-RGM dependency. Such data can also assist in emergency response programming in times of economic downturn or other industry disruptions. While examples abound of emergency supports for fisheries and forestry communities experiencing periods of crisis, for example (Government of Canada, 2019; 2020; BC Government News; Government of Nova Scotia 2022), it is currently difficult to deliver such program support with limited community-level information on the extent and nature of E-RGM (or LDC/IJE) specifically in particular communities and local areas.

b) Increasing local economic benefits and opportunities

This study has demonstrated that source communities may not benefit equally (or extensively) from the incomes of mobile workers. Despite narratives that suggest mobile workers are sustaining rural home communities, local spending and investments by mobile workers is not enough to fully support these communities (particularly if these communities do not have businesses at which mobile workers can spend their incomes).

Absence of stores, services and product variety was directly linked to the lack of local spending among households in Parker’s Cove. Key informants from Parker’s Cove described how local stores have been closing over the years, limiting opportunities for local spending. To retain income from workers engaged in FIFO jobs, communities must diversify and expand their business and services. This will require investment in local businesses (with little evidence of such investment by households in this study) as well as further interest in entrepreneurship.

c) Encouragement and support for entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurs are recognized for their crucial role in creating and enhancing the resilience of local economies. They are also described in entrepreneurship literature as having a need for a supportive community to thrive, including entrepreneurship education, financial support, and policy that facilitates and supports an entrepreneurial culture (Perez et al., 2021). Perez et al. note that on the Great Northern Peninsula (another rural region of NL), businesses describe a lack of financial resources, lack of support in building their consumer network, and a need for training programs and other resources to enhance technical (e.g. use of information and communications technologies) and online marketing skills as some of their most important needs/challenges. These recent findings echo the observation made by Storey and Greenwood (2004) nearly two decades ago that “the inability of rural entrepreneurs to access sufficient capital for business development and innovation is a recurring theme” in NL, with venture capital sources less interested in the kinds of small-scale investments that may be best suited for rural areas.

Entrepreneurs are already present in Parker’s Cove, including fish harvesters and fish buyers, a retail store, a craft store owner, a cabinet door/moulding facility, and cabinet agent. One resident of a mobile worker household had started a technology consulting company at the time of this study. Further, through their ICSP, the Town of Parker’s Cove has set goals to improve community sustainability, including initiatives that engage their highly skilled local workforce such as a possible development of a wood-working incubator, lobster hatchery and holding area, boat tour to resettled communities, or RV park (Parker’s Cove Recreation Commission, 2010). Opportunities should be sought to support these types of projects, including financial supports. The policy issue of how to increase access to capital for rural entrepreneurs must be addressed, including opportunities to encourage residents to further channel revenues from mobile work towards local self-employment opportunities.

Increased financial and technical support for entrepreneurs on the Burin Peninsula could help foster the creation of small-scale businesses, stimulate local production of goods, employ community members, and increase “money magnets” in source communities such as Parker’s Cove. Further research and dialogue within the current entrepreneurial ecosystem in the region are needed, however, to determine how existing entrepreneurship supports are working and might be enhanced and/or potential ways to encourage support for local businesses and/or for business ownership and investment.

d) Financial Literacy Training for Current and Future Workers and Families

Respondents in the study (including this study of Parker’s Cove as well as the On the Move Community Impacts research more broadly) observed that those working away often adjust their purchasing habits around their income. While the findings of this study challenge commonly held assumptions about mobile workers spending habits, some interviewees suggested that some workers had purchased big-ticket items that were later sold or repossessed because workers were not able to make their payments. Interview participants from the Burin region noted that bankruptcies and repossessions had become a challenge for members of the mobile workforce during the 2016-17 economic downturn and that financial literacy training would be helpful for mobile workers and their families. It is also important that workers are made aware of job market trends. Unions may be able to play a role in education and awareness building, along with banks and educational institutions (Butters et al., 2019c). Provision of financial literacy programs for mobile workers and their families may help households plan for future economic downturns. Related programs may also be incorporated into the social infrastructure of the community (in services for families offered by local non-profit organizations, for example).

II. Addressing the Social Dimensions of E-RGM Dependency

While this study focused largely on economic impacts of E-RGM, particularly household spending, two additional, related areas of social policy were also emphasized:

a) Volunteerism and community involvement

The voluntary sector and 'social economy' play a key role in sustaining rural communities in NL and beyond, and yet is threatened by a range of forces, including youth out-migration, cuts in government services, an aging population, and in the communities that are the focus of this study by E-RGM, leading to a smaller available pool of volunteers and "burn-out" of existing volunteers. This results in a policy challenge to better support and maintain the strengths of this critical sector (Storey and Greenwood, 2004).

E-RGM limits the ability of mobile workers to directly engage in their communities (Barrett, 2017). Consequently, source communities are challenged by reduced availability of community leaders and volunteers due to E-RGM. The Town's ICSP noted that Parker's Cove has experienced a decline in volunteerism (Parker's Cove Recreation Commission, 2010). This was supported by the findings of this study which suggest that very few mobile workers volunteer in their community. Mobile workers may choose to make a monetary donation rather than volunteer, but survey results suggest that monetary contributions to local organizations by mobile workers are also limited relative to their increased incomes.

Partnerships are needed between local, provincial, and federal agencies and organizations to support the social infrastructure of source communities, including non-profit, recreational, and volunteer groups. This may include revisiting operating funding, for example, to support core staff of such organizations (perhaps at the regional level, where appropriate) and/or further investigation of ways to facilitate charitable giving and/or social finance options in rural communities such as Parker's Cove. Further research may also be useful to investigate ways community organizations can better engage mobile workers and their families in voluntarism or charitable giving. Some volunteer organizations have shifted to providing options for online participation, for example, or more flexible and/or limited time commitment options for volunteers (which in turn requires coordination support). In its ICSP the Town of Parker's Cove further committed to recognize volunteers further for their efforts, including through an annual awards dinner and a volunteer of the year award with free municipal taxes for a year (Parker's Cove Recreation Commission, 2010).

b) Increased access to in-community social and family support services

Families of mobile workers also require support, including families with young children where one or more adults are engaged in E-RGM. According to one key informant, for example, children tend to participate less in social events when one of the parents is a mobile worker. The Town's ICSP also discusses the need for services for seniors who do not have extended family to look after needs such as snow clearing or home maintenance (Parker's Cove Recreation Commission, 2010). Grandparents are often relied upon as well to care for children of mobile workers and may, therefore, require supports as they undertake these responsibilities (Murray, Lionais and Gallant, 2022; Avery and Navoa, 2022).

Initiatives by and partnerships between unions, government, and non-for profits are needed to provide such family supports and decrease social issues related to the isolation of mobile worker families and, in some cases, the need for better socialization of and extra-curricular opportunities for children. Examples discussed in broader On the Move Partnership research include the Tree House Family Resource Centre in Deer Lake, NL and its Home Again – Gone Again monthly support program for families with young children and a spouse working away from home. Another example is the Clarenville Regional Action Committee on Housing (REACH) program, which had kids write letters to their family members working away as an activity. On Prince Edward Island (PEI) *Building GRAND-Families Inc*. was launched to serve and advocate for grandparents who are primary caregivers to their grand and/or great grandchildren (Avery and Navoa, 2022). Organizers highlight the role of schools as well in including grand-families in their community school and recognizing grandparents as a school resource. Together these examples illustrate that collective attention is needed to the special needs and circumstances of mobile worker communities but also households and families to ensure their long-term sustainability.

References

Armstrong, J. (2006) Living in Cape Breton, Working in Alberta. *The Globe and Mail Canada*. https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/living-in-cape-breton-working-in-alberta/article20410799/

Aroca, P., Atenzia, M. (2011). Economic implications of long-distance labour commuting in the Chilean Mining Industry. *Resource Policy, 36 (3)*, 196-203.

Avery, D. and Novoa, G. (2022). A Hidden Chapter in Life We Did Not Expect or Foresee: Sharing the Stories of Grand-Families in Prince Edward Island. In Neis, B., Spinks, N. and Murray, C. *Families, Mobility, and Work.* Chpt 13. pp. 227–234. Memorial University Press.

Barber, L. (2016). Construction-phase extended commuting and uneven regional development: Work, households and communities in Newfoundland and Labrador's new extractive economy. *The Extractive Industries and Society*, 3(3), 640-648.

Barber, L., Breslin, S. (2020). "Wherever I can work, I've got to go": negotiating mobilities in the context of volatility in the Canadian construction industry. *Labour & Industry: a journal of the social and economic relations of work* DOI: 10.1080/10301763.2020.1839189

Barrett, J. (2017). *Commuters and Communities: The Social and Economic Impacts of Labour Mobility* on Source Communities. MA Thesis, Department of Geography, Memorial University, St. John's, NL.

Barrett, J., & Khattab, S. (2016). Employment-Related Geographical Mobility: Economic Impacts. Literature Review Brief prepared for the On the Move Partnership, Memorial University.

BC (British Columbia) Government News (2020). Fund helps forest sector with COVID-19 costs: https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2020FLNRO0064-002087. Accessed June 12, 2022.

Berg, B., & Lune, H. (2012). *Qualitative research methods for the social sciences* (Eight ed.). Boston: Pearson.

Butters, L., Hall, H., Vodden, K. (2019a). *Mobile Work in the Clarenville-Isthmus Area.* Findings from research conducted by the Community Impacts Team of the On the Move Partnership, Newfoundland and Labrador. https://www.onthemovepartnership.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/OTMClarenville.Summaryforweb.pdf

Butters, L. Hall, H., Vodden, K. (2019b). *Mobile Work in Happy Valley-Goose Bay.* Findings from research conducted by the Community Impacts Team of the On the Move Partnership, Newfoundland and Labrador. https://www.onthemovepartnership.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Goose-Bay.Summary.pdf

Butters, L. Hall, H., Halseth, G. Markey, S., Ryser, L. and Vodden, K. (2019c). *Policy Synthesis – Community Impacts of Labour Mobility*. https://www.onthemovepartnership.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Policy-Synthesis_Community-Impacts_March-19-2019_EXTERNAL.pdf

Butters, L. (2018). *Identifying the built space impacts of fly-in/fly-out employment-related geographical mobility in Deer Lake, Newfoundland and Labrador*. M.A. Thesis submitted to Memorial University.

Butters, L. (2020). Identifying a fly-in/fly-out source-hub community: The case of Deer Lake, Newfoundland and Labrador. *The Extractive Industries and Society*, *7*(4), 1401-1410.

Butters, L., Jean, S., Vodden, K., Khattab, S. (2016). Forum on Housing and the Mobile Workforce in Newfoundland and Labrador: Final Report. St. John's: Memorial University of Newfoundland. CBC. (11 January 2013). Newfoundland digs out from nasty blizzard. *CBC News*. Retrieved 8 Sept. from https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/newfoundland-digs-out-from-nasty-blizzard-1.1389960

CBC. (3 May 2012). Burin fish plan closing. *CBC News.* Retrieved 24 February 2021 from: https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/burin-fish-plant-closing-1.1137513
CBC. (2 December 2011). Marystown, Port Union plants closed permanently. *CBC News.* Retrieved 24 February 2021 from: https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/marystown-port-union-plants-closed-permanently-1.995368
Community Accounts. (2020). Local Area 18: Placentia Bay West Centre Seniors Profile. Retrieved 24 February 2021 from: https://nl.communityaccounts.ca/profiles-preview.asp?_=ysHGj42VqYCyxa6blKXTg5upv7iUko6ajHp4nQ_
Finnegan, G. & Jacobs, J. (2015). Canadian interprovincial employees in the Canadian Arctic: A case study fly-in/fly-out employment metrics, 2004-2009. *Polar Geography*, 38(3), 1-19.
Freshwater, D., Simms, A., and Vodden, K. (2011). Defining regions for building economic development capacity in Newfoundland and Labrador. *The Harris Centre for Regional Policy and Development Publication Series*, Memorial University.
Freshwater, D. (2008). Active labour and market policy: Implications for local labour markets and regional development. *Municipalities Newfoundland and Labrador:* St. John's, NL.
Government of Canada (2020). Prime Minister announces new support for Canada's fish harvesters: https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2020/05/14/prime-minister-announces-new-support-canadas-fish-harvesters. Accessed June 12, 2022.
Government of Canada (2019). Ice Assistance Emergency Program, Ottawa: https://www.canada.ca/en/fisheries-oceans/news/2019/05/ice-assistance-emergency-program.html. Accessed June 12, 2022.
Government of Nova Scotia (2022). Forestry Sector Support: https://novascotia.ca/forestry-sector-support/. Accessed June 12, 2022.
Hall, H., Vodden, K., Barrett, J., Butters, L. (2020). *Mobile Work in Long Harbour*. . Findings from research conducted by the Community Impacts Team of the On the Move Partnership, Newfoundland and Labrador. https://www.onthemovepartnership.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Mobile-Work-in-Long-Harbour.pdf
Hall, H., K. Vodden, and R. Greenwood. (2017). From Dysfunctional to Destitute: The Governance of Regional Development in Newfoundland and Labrador. *International Planning Studies.* 22:2, 49-67.
Lionais, D., Murray, C., Donatelli, C. (2020). Dependence on Interprovincial Migrant Labour in Atlantic Canadian Communities: The Role of the Alberta Economy. *Societies*, 10, 1-15.
Lionais, D. (2004). Community businesses in depleted communities: lessons from Cape Breton and Mondragon, Durham theses, Durham University. Available at Durham E-Theses Online: http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/3031/
Lionais, D. (17 February 2016). *Mobile Oilworkers and the Canadian Economy.* Retrieved 24 February 2021 from : https://dlionais.wordpress.com/2016/02/17/mobile-oil-workers-and-the-cape-breton-economy/?fb_action_ids=10156519008880641&fb_action_types=news.publishes
Long, J. (2016). *Interprovincial Employees in Atlantic Canada: A Descriptive Analysis.* Report. Atlantic Canada Energy Office.
Markey, S., Storey, K. & Heisler, K. (2011). Fly-in/Fly-out Resource Developments: Implications for Community and Regional Development In Rasmussen, R., Ensign, P. & Huskey, L. *Demography at the Edge: Remote Human Populations in Developed Nations* (pp. 213-236). Routledge.
Macdonald Hewitt, C. Haan, M. & Neis, B. (2018). *Interprovincial employees from Newfoundland and Labrador, 2005-2014*. Statistics Component Report, On the Move Partnership: St. John's, NL.
McKenzie, F., Haslam McKenzie, F., & Hoath, A. (2014). Fly-in/fly-out, flexibility and the future: Does

becoming a regional FIFO source community present opportunity or burden? *Geographical Research*, *52*(4), 430-441. doi:10.1111/1745-5871.12080
Messacar, D. (2016). Inter-Provincial Employees (IPEs) for Atlantic Canada. Prepared for Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency.
MNL (Municipalities Newfoundland and Labrador). 2021. MNL and CBDCS Partnering on Regional Development Solutions. News Release, April 27, St. John's from: https://municipalnl.ca/article/mnl-and-cbdcs-partnering-on-regional-development-solutions/
Murray, C., Lionais, D. and Gallant, M. (2022) Above Everything Else I Just Want To Be a Real Grandparent: Examining the Experiences of Grandparents Supporting Families Impacted by Mobile Labour in Atlantic Canada. In Neis, B., Spinks, N. and Murray, C. *Families, Mobility, and Work.* Chpt 12. pp. 211–226. Memorial University Press.
Neil, K., Neis, B. (2020). *Interjurisdictional Employment in Canada, 2002-2016*. Report prepared by the On the Move Partnership. Accessed Sept. 2021 from: https://www.onthemovepartnership.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Interjurisdictional-Employment-in-Canada-2002-to-2016revised.pdf
Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency, Department of Finance (2017).
Newhook, J., Neis, B., Jackson, L., Roseman, S. R., Romanow, P., and Vincent, C. (2011). Employment-Related Mobility and the Health of Workers, Families and Communities: The Canadian Context. *Labour/Le Travail***,** *67*, 121-156.
Öhman, M., Lindgren, U. (2003). Who is the long-distance commuter? Patterns and driving forces in Sweden. *Cybergeo.*
Perez, M. A., Mendis, R., & Newell, W. (2021). Enterprise hubs: A path to reignite collaboration networks in rural Newfoundland. *The Journal of Rural and Community Development*, *16*(4), 178–207.
Perkins, D. (2012). Fly in fly out drive in drive out – useful contribution or worrying trend? *Australian Journal of Rural Health*, 20(5), 239-240.
Roseman, S. (2020). Precarious mobility and spectacle dwelling on a ferry commute. *Applied Mobilities*, 5(1), 86-102.
Ryser, L., Markey, S., Halseth, G. (2016). The workers' perspective: The impacts of long distance labour commuting in a northern Canadian small town. *The Extractive Industries and Society, 3(3),* 594-605.
Sandow, E. (2013). Til Work Do Us Part: The Social Fallacy of Long-Distance Commuting. *Urban Studies, Special Issue Article: Commuting, Migration, Housing, and Labour Markets: Complex Interactions*. 1-18.
Schmidt, G. (2015). Resource Development in Canada's North: Impacts on Families and Communities. *Journal of Comparative Social Work, 9(2):* 1-25.
Shrimpton, M., Storey, K. (2001). *The Effects of Offshore Employment in the Petroleum Industry: A Cross-National Perspective.* Herndon, Virgina, US: Department of Interior Minerals Management Service Environmental Studies Program.
Statistics Canada. 2021. Table 11-10-0125-01 Detailed food spending, Canada, regions and provinces. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110012501.
Storey, K. (2001). Fly-in/Fly-out and Fly-over: Mining and regional development in Western Australia. *Australian Geographer*, *32(2),* 133-148.
Storey, K. (2010). Fly-in/Fly-out: Implications for Community Sustainability. *Sustainability*, *2*(5), 1161-1181. doi:10.3390/su2051161
Storey, K. (2014). "I'll work here, but I don't want to live here": Tensions between FIFO work and community visions. Presentation to the On the Move Partnership, April!23.

Storey, K. and Hall, H. (2018). Dependence at a Distance: Labour mobility and the evolution of the single industry town. *The Canadian Geographer*, 62(2), 225-237. doi:10.1111/cag.12390

Storey and Greenwood (2004). Newfoundland and Labrador Rural Dialogue Discussion Document. Project Report. The Harris Centre, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador.

Vodden, K., Hall, H. (2016). Long distance labour commuting in the mining and oil and gas sectors: Implications for rural regions. *The Extractive Industries and Society, 3(3),* 577-583.

Yaropud, T., J. Gilmore and S. LaRochelle-Côté. (2019). Results from the 2016 Census: Long commutes to work by car. Ottawa, ON: published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada.

Yin, R. K. (2009). *Case study research: Design and methods (4th Ed.).* Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Appendix A: Survey

Parker's Cove Community Economic Impacts Survey

A. Household & Employment Information:

1. How long have you lived in the Town of (Parker's Cove)? ________ (years)

2. Is the Town of (Parker's Cove) your primary place of residence?
Yes: _____ No: _____
   a. If no, where is your primary residence located?
   ____

3. How many people, including yourself, currently live in your household: _________
   a. **<u>If more than one</u>**, which best describes your household:
      Single parent ____
      Couple, no dependents ____
      Couple, with dependent children (<25) ____ How many? _____
      Couple with additional persons (other than children) ____ How many? _____
      Other (please specify): __________________________

4. Has any member of your household been employed **within the last 12 months**?
Yes: _____ No: _____ (if no, skip to **Question 7**)

   a. If yes, are any members of the household self-employed?
   Yes: _____ How many? ________ No: _____

   b. Please specify the occupation/s of household members **within the last 12 months** (please indicate using the household member number from question 4b):

Household member	Please list all job(s)/occupation by type of work	Please list all job(s)/occupation by industry	Location (city, province)	Duration of employment in this job (months or years)	Nature of work: (full time*, part time, seasonal, permanent, temporary)
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					

*full time hours are considered 30 or more hours per week

5. Is this pattern of employment typical for your household, or has it changed in the past 5 years?

Please explain:

____
____
____
____

6. For household members working out of province **over the past 12 months**:
(if not applicable, skip to **Question 7**)

a. What is their current work schedule? (Please indicate using the household member number from questions 4b and 4c)

Household member	Days on/Days off	Shift start time/ Shift end time
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

b. Have there been any changes to these work arrangements during the past 12 months?
Yes: _____ No: _____
If yes, please explain (for which household member and what kinds of changes):
____
____

c. Has your household income **increased** since you/ a member of your household started working outside the province?
Yes: _____ No: _____
If yes, please estimate by what % did your household income increase? _______

d. Did this income affect your spending? (i.e., things you bought that you wouldn't have bought previously):
____
____
____

e. In what province do these household members file their tax returns? (Please indicate using the household member numbers from above)
1. _________________________
2. _________________________
3. _________________________
4. _________________________

f. Do household members anticipate their place of employment will be the same in:
1 year? Yes: _____ No: _____
5 years? Yes: _____ No: _____

If no, please explain (for which household member and what kinds of changes are anticipated):

____

____

7. Why have household members elected to work out of the province? (If reasons vary, please indicate using the household member numbers from above)
   My occupation involves working in different locations _______
   No employment available in my field in my community/region _______
   Higher wages are available out of the province _______
   Other (please specify):
   ____
   ____

8. Why did you choose to live in the Town of Parker's Cove (select all that apply)?
   Access to nearby government services (medical, social, etc.) _______
   Access to nearby retail shopping _______
   Access to community services and activities (community groups, kids activities, etc.) _______
   Access to natural/outdoors amenities (parks, trails, fishing etc.) _______
   Affordable housing options _______
   Friend or family connections _______
   Access to employment _______
   Born here _______
   Other: ____

   a. Please indicate your top reason? ____

9. Do you think all of the members your household will be living in Parker's Cove in:
   a. **1** year? Yes: _____ No: _____
   b. **5** years? Yes: _____ No: _____

10. If one or more members of your household is planning to move within the next year: (if not applicable, skip to **Section B**)
    a. How many members do you expect to move? ____________

    b. Please indicate your/their moving motivations (check all that apply):
       Access to nearby government services (medical, social, etc.) _______
       Access to nearby retail shopping _______
       Access to community services and activities (community groups, kids activities, etc.) _______
       Access to natural/outdoors amenities (parks, trails, fishing etc.) _______
       Affordable housing options _______
       Friend or family connections _______
       Access to employment _______
       Access to education _________

Other:____

c. Where does this household member intend to move?
   Another community in NL: ____ (please specify): __________________
   Another community in Canada: _____ (please specify): _____________
   Outside Canada: ____
   Don't know: ____

B. Household Spending:

1. In the past month (4 weeks), how much has your household spent on **food and non-alcoholic beverages** purchased from <u>stores</u>:

   a. Total: $ ___________________
   b. Locations and estimate $ amount or % (please specify):

Location where you purchase food and **non-alcoholic beverages**	Estimated $ amount or % of total indicated above spent in each community

   c. Please indicate the reason for shopping outside Parker's Cove for these items:
      Not applicable – I purchase all of these items in Parker's Cove _____
      Not available locally _____
      Better selection _____
      Better prices ____
      Better quality products _____
      Other (please list): _______________________

   d. Is this spending pattern typical month to month across the year?
      Yes
      No
      If no, please explain: _________________________

2. In the past month (4 weeks), how much has your household spent on **food and non-alcoholic beverages** purchased from <u>restaurants</u>:

   a. Total: $ ___________________

   b. Locations and estimate $ amount or % (please specify):

Location where you purchase food and **non-alcoholic beverages**	Estimated $ amount or % of total indicated above spent in each community

c. Please indicate the reason for shopping outside Parker's Cove for these items:
Not applicable – I purchase all of these items in Parker's Cove _____
Not available locally _____
Better selection _____
Better prices ____
Better quality products _____
Other (please list): ______________________

Is this spending pattern typical month to month across the year?
Yes
No If no, please explain: ________________________

3. In the last month (4 weeks), how much did your household spend on **alcoholic beverages** purchased from stores?

a. Total: $ __________________

b. Locations and estimate $ amount or % (please specify):

Location where you purchase **alcoholic beverages** from stores	Estimated $ amount or % of total indicated above spent in each community

c. Please indicate the reason for shopping outside Parker's Cove for these items:
Not applicable – I purchase all of these items in Parker's Cove____
Not available locally _____
Better selection _____
Better prices ____
Better quality products _____
Other (please list): ______________________

d. Is this spending pattern typical month to month across the year?
Yes
No
If no, please explain: ________________________

4. In the last month (4 weeks), how much did your household spend on **alcoholic beverages** purchased from bars or restaurants?

   a. Total: $ ___________________

   b. Locations and estimate $ amount or % (please specify):

Location where you purchase **alcoholic beverages** from bars or restaurants	Estimated $ amount or % of total indicated above spent in each community

   c. Please indicate the reason for shopping outside Parker's Cove for these items:
      Not applicable – I purchase all of these items in Parker's Cove____
      Not available locally _____
      Better selection _____
      Better prices ____
      Better quality products _____
      Other (please list): _______________________

   d. Is this spending pattern typical month to month across the year?
      Yes
      No
      If no, please explain: _________________________

5. In the last month (4 weeks), how much did your household spend on **cigarettes**?

   a. Total: $ ___________________

   b. Locations and estimate $ amount or % (please specify):

Location where you purchase **cigarettes**	Estimated $ amount or % of total indicated above spent in each community

   c. Please indicate the reason for shopping outside Parker's Cove for these items:
      Not applicable – I purchase all of these items in Parker's Cove_____
      Not available locally _____
      Better selection _____
      Better prices ____
      Better quality products _____

Other (please list): ______________________

d. Is this spending pattern typical month to month across the year?
   Yes
   No
   If no, please explain: ________________________

6. In the last month (4 weeks), how much did your household spend on **clothing and footwear**?
   a. Total: $ __________________
   b. Locations and estimate $ amount or % (please specify):

Location where you purchase **clothing and footwear**	Estimated $ amount or % of total indicated above spent in each community

   c. Please indicate the reason for shopping outside Parker's Cove for these items:
      Not applicable – I purchase all of these items in Parker's Cove____
      Not available locally _____
      Better selection _____
      Better prices ____
      Better quality products _____
      Other (please list): ______________________

   d. Is this spending pattern typical month to month across the year?
      Yes
      No
      If no, please explain: ________________________

7. In the last month (4 weeks), how much did your household spend on **gambling, games, or VLT slots**?
   a. Total: $ __________________
   b. Locations and estimate $ amount or % (please specify):

Location where you play **gambling, games, or VLT slots**	Estimated $ amount or % of total indicated above spent in each community

   c. Please indicate the reason for shopping outside Parker's Cove for these items:
      Not applicable – I purchase all of these items in Parker's Cove____
      Not available locally _____

Better selection _____
Better prices ____
Better quality products _____
Other (please list): ______________________

d. Is this spending pattern typical month to month across the year?
   Yes
   No
   If no, please explain: ________________________

8. How many vehicles for regular transportation does your household own?

Vehicle type:	Number owned by your household:	Make/ Model:
Car		
Truck		
Other (please list):		

9. How many recreational vehicles does your household own (e.g. motorcycles, snow mobiles, trailers, boats, ATVs, etc.)?

Vehicle type:	Number owned by your household:
Motorcycle	
Snow mobile	
Trailer	
Boat	
Mobile Home	
ATV	
Other (please list):	

10. In the last year, how much did you household spend on "**big-ticket items**" (such as motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, or major appliances)?

   a. Total: $ __________________

   b. Locations and estimate $ amount or % (please specify):

Item:	Location where you purchased "**big-ticket items**":	Estimated $ amount:

c. Please indicate the reason for shopping outside Parker's Cove for these items:
Not applicable – I purchase all of these items in Parker's Cove____
Not available locally _____
Better selection _____
Better prices ____
Better quality products _____
Other (please list): ______________________

11. In the past 3 months, how much have members of your household spent on **private automobile-related transportation** (items such as gas, parking, vehicle maintenance)?

a. Total: $ __________________

b. Locations and estimate $ amount or % (please specify):

Location where you purchased items related to **private automobile-related transportation**	Estimated $ amount or % of total indicated above spent in each community

c. Please indicate the reason for shopping outside Parker's Cove for these items:
Not applicable – I purchase all of these items in Parker's Cove_____
Not available locally _____
Better selection _____
Better prices ____
Better quality products _____
Other (please list): ______________________

d. Is this spending pattern typical month to month across the year?
Yes
No
If no, please explain: ________________________

e. What % of this auto expense is work-related _________

12. In the last year, how much did your household spend on memberships or donations to **organizations or churches** (e.g. social clubs, cooperatives, political and fraternal organizations, alumni organizations)?

a. Total: $ __________________

b. Locations and estimate $ amount or % (please specify):

Location where you donated to **organizations or churches**	Estimated $ amount or % of total indicated above spent in each community

c. Please indicate the reason for memberships/donations outside Parker's Cove for these items:
   - Not applicable – my donations remain in Parker's Cove_____
   - Not available locally _____
   - Better quality organization _____
   - Other (please list): ______________________

13. In the last 12 months have you or a household member taken a vacation?
    Yes: _____ No: _____ If **No**, please skip to **Section C**.

a. If **yes**, how many vacations have members of your household taken in 12 months?

   ____

b. How much did your household spend on vacations and where?

Location	Estimated $ amount
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

14. Are there any other items you purchase locally not listed above?
    ____
    ____

C. Services:

1. In the past year, where did your household do the majority of its banking?

a. Community: ____

b. Please indicate the reason for accessing these services outside Parker's Cove:
   - Not applicable – I access these services in Parker's Cove_____
   - Not available locally _____
   - Better selection _____
   - Better prices ____
   - Better quality products _____
   - Other (please list): ______________________

2. In the past year, where did your household purchase home and/or auto insurance?
   Community: ______________________

   a. Total: $ _________________

   b. Please indicate the reason for accessing these services outside Parker's Cove:
      Not applicable – I access these services in Parker's Cove_____
      Not available locally _____
      Better prices ____
      Better quality services_____
      Other (please list): _____________________

3. Where do members of your household visit a doctor most often?
   Community: ______________________

   a. Total: $ _________________

   b. Please indicate the reason for accessing these services outside Parker's Cove:
      Not applicable – I access these services in Parker's Cove_____
      Not available locally _____
      Better prices ____
      Better quality services_____
      Other (please list): _____________________

4. Where do members of your household visit a dentist most often?
   Community: ______________________

   a. Total: $ _________________

   b. Please indicate the reason for accessing these services outside Parker's Cove:
      Not applicable – I access these services in Parker's Cove_____
      Not available locally _____
      Better prices ____
      Better quality services_____
      Other (please list): _____________________

5. Where do members of your household access legal services (e.g. lawyer)?
   Community: ______________________

   a. Total: $ _________________

   b. Please indicate the reason for accessing these services outside Parker's Cove:
      Not applicable – I access these services in Parker's Cove_____
      Not available locally _____
      Better prices ____
      Better quality services_____

Other (please list): ______________________

6. Where do members of your household access personal services (e.g. hairdresser, barber, etc.)?
   Community: _______________________

   a. Total: $ __________________

   b. Please indicate the reason for accessing these services outside Parker's Cove:
      Not applicable – I access these services in Parker's Cove_____
      Not available locally _____
      Better prices ____
      Better quality services_____
      Other (please list): ______________________

D. Housing:

1. Is your primary residence (please select):
   Rented ____
   Owned (with mortgage) ____
   Owned (no mortgage) ____

   a. If owned, for your primary residence, did you (please select):
      Build ____
      Inherit ____
      Purchase ____

2. What year did you move into your current accommodations? _____________

3. In one year, how much does your household spend on rent/ mortgage of your primary residence?
   ________________ (estimated $ amount)

4. How much is your property tax? ________________ (estimated $ amount)

5. Do you have housing/ accommodations other than your primary residence?
   Yes: _____ No: _____

   a. If **yes**, please specify reason for this housing (not including residences paid for by an employer):

Reason	Response	Ownership type	Location(s)
Work	No: ___ Yes: ___ If yes, number of properties: _____	Rented ____ Owned (with mortgage) ____ Owned (no mortgage) ____ Other (please specify) ____	
Education	No: ___ Yes: ___ If yes, number of properties: _____	Rented ____ Owned (with mortgage) ____ Owned (no mortgage) ____ Other (please specify) ____	

Recreation	No: ___ Yes: ___ If yes, number of properties: _____	Rented ____ Owned (with mortgage) ____ Owned (no mortgage) ____ Other (please specify) ____	
Other (please specify):	No: ___ Yes: ___ If yes, number of properties: _____	Rented ____ Owned (with mortgage) ____ Owned (no mortgage) ____ Other (please specify) ____	

b. In one year, how much does your household spend on rent/ mortgage of your <u>secondary residences</u>? *A secondary residence may be defined as any other dwelling used by the household as secondary living quarters, for example, cottages (or cabins), hobby farms and summer residences.*

Estimated $ amount: _____________

Location: ______________________

c. Property tax or licenses/lease fees for secondary residences? ___________

Estimated $ amount: ____________
Location: ____________________

d. In the last 12 months have you undertaken improvements, renovations, repairs or maintenance on your **principal residence**?
Yes: _____ No: ______ (If **No**, please skip to **Question 5f**).

If **Yes**, please indicate the total estimated amount spent on these renovations:

Type (e.g., materials, labour)	Location	Amount ($)

e. In the last 12 months have you undertaken major renovations on your **secondary residences**?

Yes: _____ No: _____

If **No**, please skip to **Section E**.
If **Yes**, please indicate the estimated amount spent in areas where the good/services for these renovations were purchased?

Type (e.g., materials, labour)	Location	Amount ($)

E. Income

1. What is your total household income before tax (including any government transfers)?
    a. Under $15,000
    b. $15,000 to less than $25, 000
    c. $25, 000 to less than $50,000
    d. $50, 000 to less than $75,000
    e. $75, 000 to less than $100,000
    f. $100, 000 to less than $125,000
    g. $125, 000 to less than $150,000
    h. $150, 000 to less than $175,000
    i. $175, 000 to less than $200,000
    j. $200, 000 to less than $225,000
    k. $225, 000 to less than $250,000
    l. $250, 000 to less than $275,000
    m. $275, 000 to less than $300,000
    n. Over $300,000

2. Please estimate what % of this annual income is earned out of province? __________ (%)

3. For household members working more than 50km away from Parker's Cove, please estimate what % of their income is spent in the city/province where they work?

    Household member 1: _________ (%)
    Household member 2: _________ (%)
    Household member 3: _________ (%)
    Household member 4: _________ (%)
    (if not applicable, skip to **Section F**)

4. Do you supplement your household cash income with any of the following activities? (check all that apply). In the last 12 months, please check whether your household's engagement this activity increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

Activity	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same
Hunting ___			
Fishing ___			
Wood cutting ___			
Berry picking ___			
Gardening ___			
Other ___ (please specify):			

a. If your household’s engagement with these activities has **increased** or **decreased,** please explain:

____

____

b. How important these activities are to your household incomes/ livelihoods overall?

Not important at all	Somewhat important	Neutral/ no opinion	Very important	Extremely important
1	2	3	4	5

Please explain:

____

____

5. Over the last 12 months, did you contribute to any of the following (check all that apply):
RESPs ___
RRSPs ___
Registered Retirement Income Funds (RRIFs) ___
Tax Free Saving Accounts (TFSAs) ___
Other savings accounts ___

   a. Total: $ ___________________

F. Demographic Information:

1. Age:
   Under 20 ____
   20-29 ____
   30-39 ____
   40-54 ____
   55-64 ____
   64+ ____

2. Please indicate your gender**:**
   Male ____
   Female ____
   Other ____

3. Highest education level or professional program completed:

   a. Less than high school diploma or its equivalent
   b. High school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate
   c. Trade certificate or diploma

d. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma (other than trades certificates or diplomas)
e. University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level
f. Bachelor's degree (e.g. B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.)
g. University certificate, diploma, degree above the bachelor's level

4. Marital status:
   Single ____
   Married/common law ____
   Divorced ____
   Widowed ____

5. Do you have any additional comments?

____

____

Thank you for your time and participation in this survey!!

Appendix B: Questionnaire - Organizations

Interview Questions - Community Impacts and Responses

Organizations

Name: ____________________

Current job title: ______________________

1. How long have you been in your current position? Tell me a little bit about your background and history in the community/region.

2. Tell me about your organization?
   a. Mandate
   b. Connection to/work in the case study community and/or surrounding region

3. Tell us about mobile work in your community?
   a. How many people are commuting?
   b. Where are they commuting to?
   c. For what kind of work?
   d. How are they commuting?
   e. How long are they gone?
   f. Types of residents who tend to work away (e.g. age, gender)?

4. Have their been impacts on your organization from mobile work in the community or region? If yes, please explain.

5. What are some of the major impacts on the community/region related to mobile work? Prompt for …

   a. Demographics?
      - # of residents, migration
      - Age, gender mix
   b. Economic?
      - Employment/Jobs
      - Incomes of mobile workers
      - Local spending
      - Debt or savings
      - Business development
      - Impacts on other sectors of the local economy
      - Charitable giving
      - Taxation
   c. Housing
      - Costs
      - Type

- Other

d. Services or infrastructure
    - Roads
    - Traffic and safety
    - Health care
    - Education
    - Day care
    - Municipal services
e. Community involvement?
    - Volunteerism (seek details on types of groups most affected, e.g. hockey, fire dept.)
    - Participation in community events
f. Social life and dynamics in the community?
    - Changes in the general character of the community
    - Crime and safety
    - Equity/poverty
    - Sense of and connectedness to place/community
    - Feelings of resentment or frustration due to perceptions related to E-RGM
    - Other
g. Home and family life? (impacts that may have implications for the community as a whole)
h. Individual health/well-being (impacts that may have implications for the community as a whole)
    - Mental health and suicide
    - Drug and alcohol abuse
    - Stress-related illness or injury
i. Environment?
    - Land use and physical changes in the community
        - "Suburban" development
        - Cottage development
        - Trailers
    - Natural resource use (e.g. changing in hunting, fish, local wood cutting)
    - Climate change/GHG emissions)
j. Planning and governance?
    i. Community planning
    ii. Economic development
    iii. Council operations
    iv. Community-corporate relations
    v. Partnerships among organizations

6. How have these impacts changed over time?
    a. Impacts of the recent downturn?

7. Has your organization responded to any of these impacts of mobile work on the community/region? If yes, prompt for more information on how, why, what were the results. Impacts of this action, reasoning for the action, scope of the action.

8. Did your organization work with any partners on these responses? If so, please provide more detail (name, history, people, process, outcomes, why)

8. Are there other organizations or businesses in your community that have responded in some way (changed their way of operating, new programs or services etc.) to respond to mobile work and its impacts in your community? If yes please tell us about this.

9 Is there anyone else I should be talking to about mobile work in your community?

10. Do you think engagement with mobile work might have any impacts on the overall sustainability of your community/region in the long term? Why or why not?

11. Any last thoughts, or anything you'd like to add?

Appendix C: Questionnaire – Business

Interview Questions - Community Impacts and Responses

Businesses

Name: ____________________

Current job title: ______________________

9. How long have you been in your current position? Tell me a little bit about your background and history in the community/region.

2. Tell me about your company. What type of work do you do?

a. Connection of the company to the case study community and/or surrounding region

3. Tell us about mobile work in the community/region where you operate?
   g. How many people are commuting?
   h. Where are they commuting to?
   i. For what kind of work?
   j. How are they commuting?
   k. How long are they gone?
   l. Types of residents who tend to work away (e.g. age, gender)?

4. What are some of the impacts, if any, that mobile work has had on your business?
   a. Where are your workers living?
   b. Any difficulties with recruitment and retention? Linked to competition for workers from distant employers if so?
   c. Mobile workers as customers? Changes in demand from this customer base if so?

5. How have these impacts changed over time?
   a. Impacts of the recent downturn?

6. What are some of the impacts on the community related to mobile work that you have observed? Prompt for …

   k. Demographics?
   l. Economic?
   m. Housing
   n. Services or infrastructure
   o. Community involvement?
   p. Social life and dynamics in the community?
   q. Home and family life? (impacts that may have implications for the community as a whole)
   r. Individual health/well-being (impacts that may have implications for the community as a whole)

s. Environment?
t. Planning and governance?

7. How have these impacts changed over time?
   a. Impacts of the recent downturn?

8. Has your company responded to any of these impacts of mobile work on your business or on the community/region? If yes, prompt for more information on how, why, what were the results (impacts, reasoning, scope).

9. Did your company work with any partners/other organizations on these responses? If so, please provide more detail (name, history, people, process, outcomes, why)

10. Are there other organizations or businesses in your community that have responded in some way (changed their way of operating, new programs or services etc.) to respond to mobile work and its impacts in your community? If yes please tell us about this.

11. Is there anyone else I should be talking to about mobile work in your community?

12. Do you think engagement with mobile work might have any impacts on the overall sustainability of your community/region in the long term? Why or why not?

13. Any last thoughts, or anything you'd like to add?

Appendix D: Additional tables and figures

Table 1: Household breakdown from Parker's Cove (PC) and New Waterford (NW)

Household Type	# and % of households – Parker's Cove (PC)	# and % of households – New Waterford (NW)
Mobile Worker Households	n=21 [53.8%]	n=2 [16.7%]
Local Worker Households	n=5 [12.8%]	n=4 [33.3%]
Not Specified/Not Employed	n=13 [33.3%]	n=6 [50.0%]
Total Households	n=39 [100%]	n=12 [100%]

Table 2: Household description breakdown in Parker's Cove (PC) and New Waterford (NW)

Household Type	Mobile Worker		Local Worker Only		Not Specified/Not Employed		**Overall/Total**	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
Single Person	n=4 [19.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=3 [50.0%]	n=7 [17.9%]	n=3 [25.0 %]
Couples (no dependents)	n=4 [23.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=2 [50%]	n=6 [46.2%]	n=3 [50.0%]	n= 12 [30.8%]	n=5 [41.7 %]
Single Parent	n=2 [9.5%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [5.1%]	n=0
Couples with Dependents under 25	n=9 [42.9%]	n=2 [100%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=1 [25%]	n=1 [7.6%]	n=0 [0%]	n=12 [30.8%]	n=3 [25.0 %]
Couple with Dependents other than Children	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [5.1%]	n=0
Other	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=0 [0%]	n=4 [10.2%]	n=1 [8.3]
Unspecified	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0	n=0
Total Households	n=21 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=5 [100%	n=4 [100%]	n=13 [100%]	n=6 [100%]	n=39 [100%]	n=12 [100]

Table 3: Employment type in Parker's Cove and New Waterford (refers to all employed household members)

Employment type	Mobile Workers PC	Mobile Workers NW	Local Workers PC	Local Workers NW
Full time	n=22 [88.0%]	n=2 [100%]	n=12 [57.1%]	n=5 [62.5%]
Part time	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [4.8%]	n=3 [37.5%]
Seasonal	n=2 [8.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=5 [23.8%]	n=0 [0%]

Permanent	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]
Temporary	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
No response	n=1 [4.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [9.5%]	n=0 [0%]
Total Household Members	n=25 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=21 [100%]	n=8 [100%]

Note: Some mobile worker households were home to local workers, who are included above in the local worker category.

Table 4: Sector of employment for mobile and local work households in Parker's Cove and New Waterford

Sector	Mobile Worker Household		Local Worker Household	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW
Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	n=9 [36.0%]	n=2 [100%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
Construction	n=15 [60.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=4 [19.0%]	n=0 [0%]
Transportation and Warehousing	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]
Educational Services, Health Care, Social Assistance	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=7 [33.3%]	n=0 [0%]
Retail and Wholesale	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=7 [33.3%]	n=3 [30.0%]
Service	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=5 [50.0%]
Public Service	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [20.0%]
Other	n=1 [4.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]
Total Household Members	n=25 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=21 [100%]	n=10 [100%]

Table 5: Length of employment for Parker's Cove workers

Length of Employment	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households
<1	n=2 [8.0%]	n=2 [9.5%]
1 to 5	n=11 [44.4%]	n=9 [42.9%]
6 to 10	n=8 [32.0%]	n=1 [4.8%]
11 to 20	n=2 [8.0%]	n=1 [4.8%]
>20	n=1 [4.0%]	n=4 [19.0%]
Unspecified	n=1 [4.0%]	n=4 [19.0%]

Total Household members	n=25 [100%]	n=21 [100%]

Table 6: Income for all households in Parker's Cove and New Waterford

Income	Mobile Worker		Local Worker		Not specified/ Not employed	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
Under $15,000	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [15.4%]	n=0 [0%]
$15,000 - $25,000	n=3 [14.2%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=5 [38.5%]	n=2 [33.3%]
$25,000 - $50,000	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [60.0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=3 [50.0%]
$50,000 - $75,000	n=2 [9.5%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=1 [7.7%]	n=0 [0%]
$75,000 - $100,000	n=2 [9.5%]	n=2 [100%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [16.7%]
$100,000 - $125,000	n=4 [19.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
$125,000 - $150,000	n=4 [19.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
$150,000 - $175,000	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
$175,000-$200,000	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [7.7%]	n=0 [0%]
$200,000 - $225,000	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
$225,000 - $250,000	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
Unspecified	n=2 [9.5%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [7.7%]	n=0 [0%]
Total Households	n= 21 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=13 [100%]	n=6 [100%]

Table 7: Motivations

Table 7a. Motivations for engaging with mobile work for mobile worker families residing in Parker's Cove. Respondents were given the opportunity to include multiple reasons.

Motivation for engaging in mobile work	Number of responses	% of responses
1: My occupation involves working in different locations	5	19.2%
2: No employment available in my field in my community/region	8	30.8%

3: Higher wages are available out of province	5	19.2%
4: Other	1	3.8%
5: Not applicable	7	27%
	n=21 [100%] (21 respondents, 26 different answers)	

Table 7b. Motivations for residing in Parker's Cove and New Waterford. Respondents were given the opportunity to include multiple reasons.

Motivation for residing in current town	Mobile Worker Households		Local Worker Households		Unemployed/ Unspecified	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
Born Here	n=16 [34.0%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=3 [30.0%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=11 [52.4%]	n=5 [31.3%]
Friends and Family Connection	n=20 [42.6%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=4 [30.0%]	n=4 [66.7%]	n=9 [42.9%]	n=6 [37.5%]
Affordable Housing Options	n=7 [14.9%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=2 [20.0%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [6.3%]
Access to Natural/Outdoor Amenities	n=3 [6.4%]	n=0 [100%]	n=1 [10.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [6.3%]
Access to Community Services and Activities	n=1 [2.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [10.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [6.3%]
Access to Employment	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
Access to Nearby Shopping	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [6.3%]
Access to Government Services	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [6.3%]
Other	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]
Total Responses	n=47 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=10 [100%]	n=6 [100%]	n=21 [100%]	n=16 [100%]

Table 8: Spending on food and non-alcoholic beverages in stores in the last month for Parker's Cove households.

Amount ($)	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed	TOTAL
200-299	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=4 [10.3%]
300-399	n=2 [9.5%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=5 [12.8%]
400-499	n=3 [14.3%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=7 [17.9.1%]
500-599	n=2 [9.5%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=2 [15.4%]	n=5 [12.8%]
600-699	n=5 [23.8%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=7 [17.9.1%]
700-799	n=3 [14.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [7.7%]

800-899	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [23.1%]
900-1000	n=2 [9.5%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [5.1%]
>1000	n=3 [14.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [15.4%]	n=5 [12.8%]
Unspecified	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [2.6%]
Total Households	n=21 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=13 [100%]	n=39 [100%]

Table 9: Spending on food and non-alcoholic beverages in stores in the last month for New Waterford households.

Amount ($)	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/ Not employed	TOTAL
100-199	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=1 [8.3%]
200-299	n=1 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [33.3%]	n=3 [25.0%]
300-399	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
400-499	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=2 [16.7%]
500-599	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=1 [8.3%]
600-699	n=1 [50.0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=3 [25.0%]
700-799	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
800-899	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [8.3%]
900-999	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [8.3%]
Total Responses	n=2 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=6 [100%]	n=12 [100%]

Table 10: Locations of stores where mobile and local worker households spend on food and non-alcoholic beverages and amounts spent: Parker's Cove

Spending ($)	St. John's			Marystown			Parker's Cove		
Household	Local	Mobile	Un-specified	Local	Mobile	Un-specified	Local	Mobile	Un-specified
1 to 99	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [33.3%]	n=3 [27.3%]	n=4 [36.4%]
100 to 199	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=2 [33.3%]	n=3 [27.3%]	n=4 [36.4%]
200 to 299	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [4.8%]	n=1 [7.7%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=3 [27.3%]	n=1 [9.1%]
300 to 399	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=3 [14.3%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [9.1%]	n=1 [9.1%]
400 to 499	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=6 [28.6%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
500 to 599	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
600 to 699	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [14.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
700 to 799	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [4.8%]	n=1 [7.7%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
800 to 899	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
900-1000+	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [14.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
Unspecified	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [14.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [9.1%]	n=1 [9.1%]

Total Responses	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [100%]	n=0 [0%]	n=5 [100%]	n=21 [100%]	n=11 [100%]	n=6 [100%]	n=11 [100%]	n=11 [100%]

Table 11: Reason for shopping for food and non-alcoholic beverages outside of Parker Cove (participants were able to choose various reasons)

Reason for shopping outside Parker's Cove	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed	Total
Not Available Locally	n=7 [20.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=7 [33.3%]	n=14 [22.2%]
Better Selection	n=14 [40.0%]	n=2 [28.6%]	n=4 [19.0%]	n=20 [31.7%]
Better Prices	n=14 [40.0%]	n=3 [42.8%]	n=10 [47.6%]	n=27 [42.8%]
N/A (items purchased in Parker's Cove)	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [28.6%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [3.2%]
Total Responses	n= 35 [100%]	n=7 [100%]	n=21 [100%]	n=63 [100%]

Table 12: Amount ($) spent on food and non-alcoholic beverages purchased from restaurants by Parker's Cove participants

Amount spent on food and non-alcoholic beverages purchased from restaurants ($)	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed
0	n=2 [9.5%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=4 [30.8%]
1 to 99	n=3 [14.3%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=6 [46.2%]
100 to 199	n=8 [38.1%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=1 [7.7%]
200 to 299	n=7 [33.3%]	n=0 [0.0%]	n=2 [15.4%]
300 to 399	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=0 [0%]
400 to 499	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
500 to 599	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
600 to 699	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
Total Households	n=21 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=13 [100%]

Table 13: Locations of spending on food and non-alcoholic beverages purchased from restaurants: Parker's Cove

Location of spending on food and non-alcoholic beverages purchased from restaurants	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed
St. John's	n=4 [19.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [10.0%]
Marystown	n=17 [81.0%]	n=3 [100.0%]	n=6 [60.0%]
Parker's Cove (including Midway)	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0.0%]	n=3 [30.0%]
Total Responses	n=21 [100%]	n=3 [100%]	n=10 [100%]

Table 14: Motivations for spending money on food and non-alcoholic beverages in restaurants outside of Parker's Cove

Reason for spending outside of Parker's Cove	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed
Not available locally	n=14 [100%]	n=3 [100%]	n=8 [72.7%]
Better Selection	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [9.1%]
Better Prices	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [18.2%]
Total Responses	n=14 [100%]	n=3 [100%]	n=11 [100%]

Table 15: Spending on alcoholic beverages in stores over the last month by Parker's Cove households.

Spending on Alcoholic Beverages in last month ($)	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed
0	n=6 [28.8%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=9 [69.2%]
1 to 99	n=5 [23.8%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=3 [23.1%]
100 to 199	n=7 [33.3%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=0 [0%]
200 to 299	n=2 [9.5%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
300 to 399	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
400 to 499	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [7.7%]
500 to 599	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
Total Households	n=21 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=13 [100%]

Table 16: New Waterford respondents' spending on alcoholic beverages in stores

Spending on Alcoholic Beverages in last month ($)	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed	Total
0	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=2 [33.3%]	n=3 [25.0%]
1 to 99	n=1 [50.0%]	n=2 [50.0%]	n=4 [66.7%]	n=7 [58.3%]
100 to 199	n=1 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [8.3%]
200-299	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
300-399	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
400-499	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [8.3%]
Total Responses	n=2 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=6 [100%]	n=12 [100%]

Table 17: Location of stores where respondents purchased alcoholic beverages in the last month, by Parker's Cove households

Location of Spending	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed
Parker's Cove (including Midway)	n=13 [76.5%]	n=4 [100%]	n=3 [75.0%]
Marystown	n=4 [23.5%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]
Total Responses	n= 17 [100%] Responses	n=4 [100%] Responses	n=4 [100%] Responses

Table 18: Spending on alcoholic beverages in bars or restaurants in the last month by Parker's Cove households

Spending on alcoholic beverages from bars and restaurants	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed
0	n=18 [85.7%]	n=5 [100%]	n=12 [92.3%]
1 to 99	n=2 [9.5%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [7.7%]
100 to 199	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
Total Households	n=21 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=13 [100%]

Table 19: Spending on alcoholic beverages in restaurants in the last month by New Waterford households

Spending on alcoholic beverages from bars and restaurants	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed	Total

0	n=1 [50.0%]	n=3 [75.0%]	n=5 [83.3%]	n=9 [75.0%]
1 to 99	n=1 [50.0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=3 [25.0%]
Total Responses	n=2 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=6 [100%]	n=12 [100%]

Table 20: Parker's Cove and New Waterford spending on clothing and footwear in the last month

Spending on clothing and footwear	Mobile Worker Households		Local Worker Households		Not specified/Not employed	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
0	n=3 [14.3%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=1 [7.7%]	n=0 [0%]
1 to 99	n=2 [9.5%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [20%]	n=0 [0%]	n=4 [30.8%]	n=4 [66.7%]
100 to 199	n=5 [23.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=0 [0%]
200 to 299	n=4 [19.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=4 [80.0%]	n=2 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [33.3%]
300 to 399	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 0[%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
400 to 499	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 0[%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
500 to 599	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=1 [7.7%]	n=0 [0%]
600 to 699	n=2 [9.5%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
>700	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [7.7%]	n=0 [0%]
Unspecified	n=3 [14.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=0 [0%]
Total Households	n=21 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=13 [100%]	n=6 [100%]

Table 21: Location of spending on clothing and footwear by Parker's Cove households (respondents were given the chance to choose multiple locations)

Location of spending	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed
Marystown	n=15 [50.0%]	n=5 [66.7%]	n=11 [73.3%]
St. John's	n=8 [28.6%]	n=3 [33.3%]	n=2 [13.3%]
Alberta	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [6.7%]
Online	n=6 [21.4%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [6.7%]
Total Responses	n=29 [100%]	n=8 [100%]	n=15 [100%]

Table 22: Location of spending on clothing and footwear by New Waterford households respondents were given the chance to choose multiple locations)

Location of spending	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/ Not employed	Total
New Waterford	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=1 [9.1%]
Sydney	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [75.0%]	n=3 [50.0%]	n=6 [54.5%]
Halifax	n=1 [100%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [9.1%]
Ontario	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=1 [9.1%]
Online	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=2 [18.2%]
Total Responses	n=1 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=6 [100%]	n=11 [100%]

Table 23: Reasons given for making clothing and footwear purchases outside of Parker's Cove and New Waterford (respondents were given the opportunity to list more than one reason for this category)

Reason for shopping outside of hometown	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed

Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
Not available locally	n=17 [89.4%]	n=0 [0%]	n=5 [100%]	n=2 [50.0%]	n=8 [80.0%]	n=3 [37.5%]
Better selection	n=1 [5.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [25.0%]
Better prices	n=1 [5.3%]	n=1 [100%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [10.0%]	n=1 [12.5%]
Better quality products	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [12.5%]
N/A (Items purchased in town [PC or NW)	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [10.0%]	n=1 [12.5%]
Total Responses	n=19 [100%]	n=1 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=10 [100%]	n=8 [100%]

Table 24: Parker's Cove and New Waterford respondents' spending on gambling, games and VLT slots in the last month

Spending on gambling, games, or VLT slots ($)	Mobile Worker Households		Local Worker Households		Not specified/Not employed		Total	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
0	n=17 [81.0%]	n=2 [100%]	n=3 [60.0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=10 [76.9%]	n=4 [66.7%]	n=30 [76.9%]	n=7 [58.3%]
1 to 99	n=4 [19.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=1 [7.7%]	n=2 [33.3%]	n=5 [12.8%]	n=3 [25.0%]
100 to 199	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=1 [7.%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [7.7%]	n=1 [8.3%]
200 or more	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [8.3%]
Unspecified	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [7.7%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [2.6%]	n=0 [0%]
Total Households	n=21 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=13 [100%]	n=6 [100%]	n=39 [100%]	n=12 [100%]

Table 25: Location of spending on gambling, games and VLT slots in the last month by Parker's Cove respondents

Location of Spending	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed	Total
Parker's Cove (including Midway)	n=5 [83.3%]	n=3 [75.0%]	n=2 [66.7%]	n=10 [76.9%]
Marystown	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=1 [33.3%]	n=2 [15.4%]
Alberta	n=1 [16.7%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [7.7%]
Total Responses	n=6 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=3 [100%]	n=13 [100%]

Table 26: Location of spending on gambling, games and VLT slots in the last month by New Waterford respondents

Location of Spending	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed	Total
New Waterford	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [33.3%]	n=2 [100%]	n=3 [60.0%]
Sydney	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [66.7%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [40.0%]
Total Responses	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=5 [100%]

Table 27: Spending on big-ticket items in the last year by Parker's Cove and New Waterford respondents

Amount	Mobile Worker Households		Local Worker Households		Not specified/Not employed		Total	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
< 1000	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=0 [0%]	n=4 [10.3%]	n=0 [0%]
1000-4999	n=3 [23.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=4 [10.3%]	n=0 [0%]
5000-9999	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [16.7%]
10000-20000	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [33.3%]	n=1 [2.6%]	n=2 [16.7%]
>20000	n=5 [23.8%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [7.7%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=8 [20.5%]	n=2 [16.7%]
0 or Unspecified	n=11 [52.4%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=2 [50.0%]	n=9 [69.2%]	n=3 [50.0%]	n=22 [56.4%]	n=6 [50.0%]
Total Households	n=21 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=13 [100%]	n=6 [100%]	n=39 [100%]	n=12 [100%]

Table 28: Big-ticket items purchased in the last year in Parker's Cove and New Waterford (respondents were given the opportunity to list multiple choices)

Item	Mobile Worker Households		Local Worker Households		Not specified/Not employed		Total	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
Appliances/ Machinery	n=3 [33.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=4 [28.6%]	n=1 [12.5%]
Furniture	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [33.3%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=1 [7.2%]	n=2 [25.0%]
Automobile	n=5 [55.6%]	n=1 [100%]	n=2 [66.7%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [20%]	n=3 [60.0%]	n=7 [50.0%]	n=4 [50.0%]
Recreational Vehicle	n=1 [11.1%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [14.2%]	n=0 [0%]
Unspecified	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [12.5%]
Total Responses	n=9 [100%]	n=1 [100%]	n=3 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=14 [100%]	n=8 [100%]

Table 29: Location of spending on big-ticket purchases by Parker's Cove households

Location of Spending	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed	Total by location
St. John's	n=4 [44.4%]	n=1 [33.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=5 [35.7%]
Clarenville	n=1 [11.1%]	n=1 [33.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [14.3%]
Marystown	n=3 [33.3%]	n=1 [33.3%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=5 [35.7%]
Alberta	n=1 [11.1%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [7.2%]
Online	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=1 [7.2%]
Unspecified	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]
Total Responses	n=9 [100%]	n=3 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=14 [100%]

Table 30: Motivations for purchasing big-ticket items outside of respondents' hometown, Parker's Cove and New Waterford

Reason for shopping outside of hometown	Mobile Worker Households		Local Worker Households		Not specified/Not employed		Total	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
Not Available Locally	n=7 [53.8%]	n=1 [100%]	n=3 [75.0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=4 [100%]	n=0 [0%]	n=14 [58.3%]	n=2 [18.2%]
Better Selection	n=2 [15.4%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [50.0%]	n=3 [12.5%]	n=4 [36.6%]
Better Prices	n=4 [30.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [50.0%]	n=4 [16.7%]	n=4 [36.6%]
Other	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [9.1%]
Total Responses	n=13 [100%]	n=1 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=24 [100%]	n=11 [100%]

Table 31: Spending on private automobile-related transportation by residents of Parker's Cove and New Waterford

Amount ($) Spent on Private Automobile Transportation	Mobile Worker Households		Local Worker Households		Not specified/Not employed		Total	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
<100	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [8.3%]
100-499	n=14 [66.7%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=6 [46.2%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=20 [51.3%]	n=2 [16.7%]
500-999	n=5 [23.8%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=2 [33.3%]	n=9 [23.1%]	n=5 [41.7%]
>1000	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=3 [75.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=2 [5.1%]	n=3 [25.0%]
Unspecified	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [60.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=4 [30.8%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=8 [20.5]	n=1 [8.3%]
Total Households	n=21 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=13 [100%]	n=6 [100%]	n=39 [100%]	n=12 [100%]

Table 32: Location of spending on private automobile-related transportation by Parker's Cove respondents (participants were given the chance to choose several spending locations)

Location	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed	Total
Midway Esso	n=13 [43.3%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=4 [28.6%]	n=18 [37.5%]
Marystown	n=13 [43.3%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=9 [64.3%]	n=23 [47.9%]
St. John's	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=1 [7.1%]	n=2 [4.2%]
Placentia	n=1 [3.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [2.1%]
Goobies	n=1 [3.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [2.1%]
Unspecified	n=2 [6.7%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [6.3%]

Total Purchases	n=30 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=14 [100%]	n=48 [100%]

Table 33: Location of spending on private automobile-related transportation by New Waterford respondents (participants were given the chance to choose several spending locations)

Location	Mobile Workers	Local Workers	No specified/ Not employed	Total
New Waterford	n=2 [100%]	n=4 [57.1%]	n=4 [66.7%]	n=10 [66.7%]
Sydney	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [42.9%]	n=2 [33.3%]	n=5 [33.3%]
Total responses	n=2 [100%]	n=7 [100%]	n=6 [100%]	n=15 [100%]

Table 34: Motivations for making private automobile-related transportation purchases outside Parker's Cove or New Waterford

Reason for Shopping outside of local town	Mobile Worker Households		Local Worker Households		Not specified/ Not employed		Total	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
Not available locally	n=15 [88.2%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [100%]	n=0 [0%]	n=9 [100%]	n=0 [0%]	n=25 [79%]	n=0 [0%]
Better prices	n=1 [5.9%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [10%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [6%]	n=0 [0%]
Other	n=1 [5.9%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [100%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [50.0%]	n=1 [3%]	n=4 [66.6%]
Not applicable/ purchases were made locally	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [50.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [33.3%]
Total Responses	n=17 [100%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=9 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=27 [100%]	n=6 [100%]

Table 35: Home ownership in Parker's Cove and New Waterford

Home ownership	Mobile Worker Households		Local Worker Households		Not specified/Not employed		Total	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
Rented	0 [0%]	0 [0%]	0 [0%]	0 [0%]	2 [15.4%]	1 [16.7%]	2 [5.1%]	1 [8.3%]
Owned with a mortgage	7 [33.3%]	1 [50.0%]	2 [40.0%]	1 [25.0%]	1 [7.7%]	1 [16.7%]	10 [25.6%]	3 [25.0%]
Owned without a mortgage	14 [66.7%]	1 [50.0%]	3 [60.0%]	3 [75.0%]	10 [76.9%]	4 [66.7%]	27 [69.2%]	8 [66.7%]
Total Households	21 [100%]	2 [100%]	5 [100%]	4 [100%]	13 [100%]	6 [100%]	39 [100%]	12 [100%]

Table 36: Property taxes paid in Parker's Cove and New Waterford

Property Taxes ($)	Mobile Worker Households	Local Worker Households	Not specified/Not employed	Total

Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
100 to 499	3 [14.3%]	0 [0%]	0 [0%]	0 [0%]	2 [15.4%]	0 [0%]	5 [12.8%]	0 [0%]
500 to 999	10 [47.6%]	1 [50.0%]	0 [0%]	1 [25.0%]	4 [30.8%]	1 [16.7%]	14 [35.9%]	3 [25.0%]
1000 to 1499	3 [14.3%]	0 [0%]	1 [20.0%]	1 [25.0%]	1 [7.7%]	1 [16.7%]	5 [12.8%]	2 [16.7%]
1500 to 1999	1 [4.8%]	0 [0%]	0 [0%]	1 [25.0%]	1 [7.7%]	3 [50.0%]	2 [5.1%]	4 [33.3%]
2000 or more	0 [0%]	1 [50.0%]	1 [20.0%]	0 [0%]	1 [7.7%]	0 [0%]	2 [5.1%]	1 [8.3%]
Unknown	3 [14.3%]	0 [0%]	1 [20.0%]	1 [25.0%	1 [7.7%]	0 [0%]	5 [12.8%]	1 [8.3%]
No response	1 [4.8%]	0 [0%]	2 [40.0%]	0 [0%]	3 [23.1%]	1 [16.7%]	6 [15.4%]	1 [8.3%]
Total Households	21 [100.0%]	2 [100.0%]	5 [100.0%]	4 [100.0%]	13 [100.0%]	6 [100.0%]	39 [100.0%]	12 [100.0%]

Table 37: Household spending on memberships and charitable donations in the last year

Household spending on memberships or donations ($)	Mobile Worker Households		Local Worker Households		Not specified/Not employed		Total	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
0	n=3 [14.3%]	n=2 [100%]	n=0 [0.0%]	n=2 [50.0%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=0 [0%]	n=6 [15.4%]	n=4 [33.3%]
1 to 299	n=7 [33.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=6 [46.2%]	n=4 [66.7%]	n=14 [35.9%]	n=4 [33.3%]
300 to 599	n=5 [23.8%]	n=0 0[%]	n=2 [40.0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=3 [23.1%]	n=0 [0%]	n=10 [25.6%]	n=1 [8.3%]
600 to 899	n=1 [4.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=1 [7.7%]	n=2 [33.3%]	n=2 [5.1%]	n=3 [25.0%]
> 900	n=2 [9.5%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [7.7%]	n=0 [0%]
Unspecified	n=3 [14.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=4 [10.3%]	n=0 [0%]
Total Households	n=21 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=13 [100%]	n=6 [100%]	n=39 [100%]	n=12 [100%]

Table 38: Organizations receiving donations by all households: Parker's Cove and New Waterford

Charity Donation	Mobile Worker Household		Local Worker Household		Not specified/ Not employed		Total	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
Local	n=9 [29.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=5 [41.7%]	n=1 [66.7%]	n=7 [38.9%]	n=6 [85.7%]	n=21 [34.4%]	n=7 [70.0%]
Provincial	n=8 [25.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [0%]	n=2 [11.1%]	n=0 [0%]	n=10 [16.4%]	n=1 [10.0%]
National / International	n=8 [25.8%]	n=0 [0%]	n=5 [41.7%]	n=1 [33.3%]	n=7 [38.9%]	n=1 [14.3%]	n=20 [32.8%]	n=2 [20.0%]

Unspecified	n=6 [19.4%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [16.6%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [11.%]	n=0 [0%]	n=10 [16.4%]	n=0 [0%]
Total Donations	n=31 [100%]	n=0 [100%]	n=12 [100%]	n=3 [100%]	n=18 [100%]	n=7 [100%]	n=61 [100%]	n=10 [100%]

Table 39: Whether one or more vacations were taken in the past year by Parker's Cove and New Waterford households

Vacation Taken	Mobile Worker Households		Local Worker Households		Not specified/Not employed		Total	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
Yes	n=8 [40.0%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=3 [50.0%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=5 [38.5%]	n=2 [33.3%]	n=16 [41.0%]	n=4 [33.3%]
No	n=13 [60.0%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=2 [50.0%]	n=3 [75.0%]	n=8 [61.5%]	n=4 [66.7%]	n=23 [59.0%]	n=8 [66.7%]
Total Households	n=21 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=13 [100%]	n=6 [100%]	n=39 [100%]	n=12 [100%]

Table 40: Number of vacations taken in the previous year by Parker's Cove and New Waterford households

How many vacations in the last 12 months?	Mobile Worker Households		Local Worker Households		Not specified/Not employed		Total	
Location	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
1 Vacation	n=8 [100%]	n=1 [100%]	n=2 [66.7%]	n=1 [100%]	n=4 [80.0%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=14 [87.5%]	n=3 [75.0%]
2 or more Vacations	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [33.3%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [20.0%]	n=1 [50.0%]	n=2 [12.5%]	n=1 [25.0%]
Total Vacations	n=8 [100%]	n=1 [100%]	n=3 [100%]	n=1 [100%]	n=5 [100%]	n=2 [100%]	n=16 [100%]	n=4 [100%]

Table 41: Vacation destinations of Parker's Cove and New Waterford households

Vacation Locations	Mobile Worker Households		Local Worker Households		Not specified/ Not employed		Total	
	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW	PC	NW
Home province	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [50.0%]	n=1 [33.3%]	n=3 [16.7%]	n=1 [20.0%]
Domestic (Canada outside prov.)	n=5 [62.5%]	n=0 [0%]	n=3 [75.0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=2 [33.3%]	n=2 [66.7%]	n=10 [55.6%]	n=2 [40.0%]
International	n=2 [25.0%]	n=1 [100%]	n=1 [25.0%]	n=1 [100%]	n=1 [16.7%]	n=0 [0%]	n=4 [22.2%]	n=2 [40.0%]
Unspecified	n=1 [12.5%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=0 [0%]	n=1 [5.5%]	n=0 [0%]
Total Destinations	n=8 [100%]	n=1 [100%]	n=4 [100%]	n=1 [100%]	n= [100%]	n=3 [100%]	n=18 [100%]	n=5 [100%]